THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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NEW SKIRT FOR 1866.

Great Invention of the Age in Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT Duplex Elliptic (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) ELLIPTIC PURE REFINED STEEL SPRINGS, ingeniously BRAIDED TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together, EDGE to EDGE, making the TOUGHEST, most FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC and DURABLE SPRING ever used. They seldom BEND or BREAK, like the Single Springs, and consequently PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE MORE THAN TWICE AS LONG as any SINGLE SPRING SKIRT THAT EVER HAS or CAN BE MADE.

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GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Public Printer for the Commonwealth.

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7 "	70	1 05	1 40	2 45	4 [illegible]	7 07	12 [illegible]	16 17
8 "	80	1 20	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	4 72	8 0[illegible]	14 38	[illegible]
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10 "	1 [illegible]	1 50	2 00	3 5[illegible]	5 9[illegible]	10 1[illegible]	17 9[illegible]	23 [illegible]
11 "	1 10	1 65	2 2[illegible]	3 85	6 49	11 1[illegible]	19 69	25 41
12 "	1 20	1 [illegible]	2 40	4 2[illegible]	7 0[illegible]	12 12	21 4[illegible]	27 72
13 "	1 30	1 95	2 6[illegible]	4 55	7 67	13 13	23 2[illegible]	30 03
14 "	1 4[illegible]	2 1[illegible]	2 8[illegible]	4 9[illegible]	8 26	14 14	25 [illegible]	32 34
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W. N. HALDEMAN, Courier.
BARNEY, HUGHES, & CO., Democrat.
LOUISVILLE, March 1, 1866.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1866

FROM OUR GEORGIA CORRESPONDENT.

ATLANTA, GA., May 26, 1866.

The expected arrival of Generals Steedman and Fullerton, on their tour of investigation into the operations of the Freedman's Bureau, is looked to with much hope by the people of Georgia. Unless the current reports are more than ordinarily exaggerated, when those officers begin to stir up the corrupt mass which has been accumulating here since the organization of that very popular institution the odor of corruption, oppression, and malfeasance will be fearful. It is generally conceded and believed that the chief officer in this State—Gen. Tillson—intended to do right, and is innocent of corrupt practices, but his underlings and subordinates, high and low, indigenous and imported, have amply compensated for his abstinence from abuse of his office. They are capable of instructing the most adroit negro-trader in the mysteries of his black art; and these purely benevolent gentlemen who, in former days, exercised their wits in enticing servants to run away from their masters, might profit by a few lessons from their official successors. And it must not be supposed that the white men are the only complainants. The dusky individuals, made citizens by Congressional ukase, are far from satisfied that the "Booro" is the beneficent establishment which they were led to believe.

When the cotton-planting mania raged most violently in December and January last, when every one, whether he or she ever saw a cotton stalk before or not, expected to make a fortune right away by "raising the staple," the edict went forth in General Orders No. — that by a certain day all who wanted servants for the farm or the house, and all freedmen who desired employment, should make contracts for the year ending 31st December, 1866. In every one of the one hundred and thirty-two counties of Georgia, agents of the Bureau were sprinkled with lavish liberality, ready with pen in hand to ratify contracts, secure the employer in the possession of permanent labor for the year; provide adequately for the shelter and support of the freedmen and their families; for the compulsory removal and employment of idle and worthless negroes under vagrancy and pauperism impositions, and thus by the combination of their sapient system, settle to the advantage of all the great question which troubled so many after "freedom come," "what to do with the negro." The agents, who, before their elevation to such a pinnacle of official dignity and importance, were rather obscure, indigent, and, in many instances, disreputable individuals, became suddenly the head men of the village clothed with unlimited power, executive, legislative and judicial, and for further protection of their authority and dignity, supported and attended by a goodly squad of Federal soldiers. The town hall, the blacksmiths' shops, the groceries, the street-corners—where in old times men loved to congregate—became like banquet halls deserted, and old and young, poor, poorer and poorest, (there being no rich), black and white, thronged round the great man whose smile gave joy to every heart on which it shone, and whose frown made those on whom it fell, quake in their boots. The nod of the immortal Jove was an insignificant wink compared to the slightest inclination of the agent's wide-awake. The whole population was making contracts. Those who could write wrote for those who could not. Those who could read were engaged from morn to night, reciting the mysterious engagements, which witnessed how Mr. Styles was to pay Reuben eight dollars a month with wholesome food and adequate lodging and fuel, so long as the said Reuben employed his working hours hoeing corn or cotton, and other like employments. The contracts, like ordnance requisitions, were triplicate, were signed, sealed, delivered, and attested by two credible witnesses, with becoming formality, and were there humbly laid before the throne. "All right! pay a dollar," was the response to the suppliant, who, having forked over the greenback, went his way, believing that all was really right, and that while he paid the eight dollars monthly, with wholesome food, &c., Reuben would stick to his hoe, and that he could admire and fear the agent at a distance. Dollars, in single bills and in fractional currency, in every stage of greasiness and mutilation, flowed like a torrent into the coffers of the agent, who, in a few days, abandoned brier root pipes and "Virginity" tobacco, smoked the most costly and fragrant Havanas, and from his hitherto invariable habit of walking "on foot" as his means of locomotion, now always walked on horseback or in a carriage, with a conscious magnificence worthy of a great magnate.

In a month or six weeks the contracting parties were suddenly roused from their repose by the startling intimation that every contract where the employer was giving less than ten dollars a month to a man, and eight dollars to a woman, was void and of no effect. It mattered not whether the parties were mutually satisfied, whether the labor was worth more or not, the fiat had gone forth, ten dollars a month was the value of a field hand whether he worked in Southwestern Georgia, raising a bale to the acre, or in Northern Georgia, where a bale to three acres is a good yield. The contracts therefore were declared waste paper, but the dollars were retained. To make another contract and pay another dollar, and agree to give ten dollars a month, was the alternative to the white man; and to find an employer to give that sum, or be sent off to Tennessee, Arkansas or Mississippi to some mythical individual who would promise to pay fifteen dollars, was the decree for the free and suffrage-worthy descendant of Ham. Get a master to promise to pay more than he could possibly afford or be compelled to leave wife and children and home, and follow a Mississippi "agent" to the salubrious swamps of that State was a vindication of the negro's freedom and capacity for self-government which puzzled the uninitiated.

Time wore on. Some promised the extra two dollars, and paid the second dollar of tribute to the Booro, and went off believing that it was all right then without doubt. Many refused, and in a short time came the [illegible], official and private, in search of hands, and offering to pay from five, eight, to ten dollars head bonus for field-hands. Then it was that the local agents displayed their zeal and earnest love of the negro. Then it was that they smoked Havanas of extra brand, and rode in chaises. Whole trains of negroes went off, almost [illegible], to be "adequately compensated in pastures new." The fives, the tens and the twenties fell in verdant showers round the great dispenser of "adequate compensation," the overflowing fountain of benevolence; and beyond a profuse display of fine [illegible], [illegible] watch-chains, and an occasional allusion to "my planting interest" in Mississippi, Arkansas, or Tennessee, as modest as if the acres were hereditary, and wealth was his normal condition from infancy up, the agent showed no change. Stern as Justice, benign as Mercy, rapacious as a Harpy, he still pursued the even tenor of his way, aided occasionally, when the haul to be made was unusually big, by the presence of an Adjutant-General, whose special duty it was to see that the poor freedmen were adequately compensated and sent to the swamps, provided the bonus was promptly and fully paid.

In this way thousands of negroes have been taken from their employers who had made contracts with them, and paid the fees, and this without the least notice or warning. I personally know several who went to bed, believing they had their laborers for the year, and awoke to find that all but the decrepid and worthless were gone to Arkansas or Mississippi. They made remonstrance to the agent, but beyond a salutary lesson in the science of political economy—that "labor always follows capital"—they got no redress, not even a rod of the one or two dollars which they had contributed to the fast horses, the gold chains, and even the planting interests of their ruler.

There are other, and though lesser, not inconsiderable sources of profit to the agents in the system of fines, &c., which they levied on white and black, so long as they exercised supreme judicial authority. It is generally supposed that they measured justice by its value in greenbacks, and that the plaintiff or defendant who paid best was the party who was in the right. The people of both colors have jotted down ample notes of many cases, waiting for the time when some one would come out charged with the duty of investigation.

There can be no doubt whatever that great corruption, oppression to the negro, and injustice to the white man, have been perpetrated by the generality of these little officials, and if anything can be done to rid the community of the whole excrescence, society will be the gainer, and the Federal treasury be enabled to save eleven millions of dollars which a tax-crushed people have to pay to support this establishment. OCONEE.

A TOUCHING LETTER.—We find the following letter in the Richmond Whig, and think it worth reproducing. It explains itself, and has a principle in it which should be appreciated elsewhere as well as in Virginia.

LETTER FROM HON. B. J. BARBOUR.

RICHMOND, May 21, 1866.

To the Editor of the Whig:

I was an attentive listener, last night, to Mr. Pleasants's address before one of the Memorial Associations of Richmond and frankly confess that I was both pained and mortified at some portions of it. I pass by the rather [illegible] allusion to my honored father, with the single remark that Mr. Pleasants's tenacious memory should have furnished some more pleasing reminiscence, or else he should have granted him the charity of silence. But my deepest pain was in finding him able to do an unnecessary, almost wanton violence to our own ancient friendship—a hereditary friendship—and one that I at least had wished to cherish and perpetuate.

After getting through with his main subject, "[illegible] twenty years ago," he commented, with some violence, upon our "Northern masters," as he was pleased to call them and spoke of the "humiliations" to which Virginia had been exposed, classing amongst them the fact that she had sent Representatives to Washington who had no other qualification than a readiness to swear that they had never been true to their State. For so much of this remark as applies to myself I desire to say, as [illegible] as I can, that I am perfectly content to show the cause and more dispassionate verdict of posterity to decide who were the true friends of Virginia—those who urged on, or those who deprecated the continuance of the war. Certainly its result would seem to indicate that, in spite of the splendid valor with which it was illustrated, I was (as General Lee reported to have testified) an unnecessary [illegible]. And whilst I have never challenged the [illegible] of my brethren, I am equally determined not to remain passive under the imputation that I was false to my State simply because I had the deep and abiding conviction that the prosperity and happiness of Virginia were dependent upon the restoration of the Union.

Whatever doubts Mr. Pleasants may have upon the subject, my own immediate neighbors, who endorsed my election by an unanimous vote, have been kind enough lately to declare their belief that I am "true" enough to aid them in the cause for which Mr. Pleasants spoke last night. Without solicitation, and in my absence, the chose me as a President of a Memorial Association at Gordonsville, formed for the purpose of purchasing a Cemetery and collecting the remains of such Confederate soldiers as now sleep in undistinguished, insufficient and, too frequently, desecrated graves. These neighbors have been pleased, whilst they are perfectly aware of our [illegible] differences, to give me credit for natural feelings. They believed that I could sympathize with the sorrow and suffering spread broadcast around me; that I was profoundly impressed by the touching appeals which came to me day after day from distant States, making inquiries as to the graves of husbands, brothers and sons. They knew how keenly I felt the loss of gallant relatives and of our noble young men, and that to me it was only death in battle which had cast a lifelong shadow on my heart. For these reasons they asked me to aid them, and I promptly determined to do so. And I can tell Mr. Pleasants and those who, like him, (few in number, I am proud to say), either avoid or denounce me, that I call Heaven to witness that my chief motive in accepting the Congressional nomination sprang from a desire to save, if possible, a [illegible] people from the infliction of another pang. I [illegible] to myself any peculiar right to hold office, or direct the course of affairs. I have always preferred to follow the [illegible] rather than sought to guide the destinies of my country.

I can tell him, moreover, that he does his country, and the people of Virginia especially, [illegible] good by the utterance of bitter and [illegible] regrets. Grief will have way; but we do [illegible] when we [illegible]. Let us leave to the French the [illegible] of making funerals the occasion of [illegible]. Let us scatter flowers over the graves of our departed friends—but let us twine neither rue nor wormwood in those garlands. Let there be "rosemary, for remembrance" of all their noble qualities—for but for the bitter strifes and angry controversies, let me accept the omen which nature, "fine in love," sometimes gives. The great historian informs us that, in the summer after the great battle of Landen (the most sanguinary of the conflicts between Louis XIV and William of Orange) the field presented a most [illegible] appearance. The traveler who, on the road from St. Tron to Tirlemont, saw the [illegible] of [illegible] from Landen to Neerwinden, could hardly help fancying that the figurative prediction of the Hebrew prophet was literally accomplished; that the earth was disclosing her dead and refusing to cover the slain; but when he drew near he found that the soil, fertilized by twenty thousand corpses, had broken forth into millions of [illegible] poppies. Let us [illegible] these [illegible] a [illegible] that will cast over the dark and weary passion of man.

B. J. BARBOUR.

THE MURDER OF THE TOD FAMILY—HIS CONFESSION.—Our readers will remember that in March last, a man named George W. Sage, living a few miles from Vernon, Jennings county, Ind., went to the residence of Mr. Todd, a neighbor, during the absence of the latter, robbed the house, and attempted to murder the children, being successful only in the case of one, a little boy of two years. He was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to be executed at Vernon, Jennings county, on the 29th inst. A Vernon correspondent of the Chicago Tribune furnishes the following facts respecting the wretched man:

Wearied and worn by sorrow, fear and vigils, he is a gaunt, sallow-eyed, nervous, and his voice has sunk into a sad, choking monotone, as if learning of awakening the dread echoes of his dungeon. His complexion is sallow, his hair and beard long, giving, with the addition of his sunken and lusterless eyes and hollow cheeks, a wild and unspeakably wretched appearance to his face. Closely he draws around his shoulders a dingy blanket shawl, and whether from cold or a nameless horror which comes upon him, he shivers, and vows to cover the motion by a cough, and, as he raises his manacled hands to his face, the long bony fingers tremble as if palsied by a silent dread. For an instant he meets his visitor's gaze, then nervously glances over his shoulder toward the [illegible] further end of the dungeon as if he expected there to see some hideous phantom, invisible to all else, [illegible] being embodied in death, linked to him in horrid brotherhood by his damning crime. Sitting [illegible], he speaks monotonously [illegible] and in short sentences, and that which he speaks is:

His Confession.—"My wife had been over there to Todd's, the day afore, speakin' that when Mrs. Todd 'n she left home work over thar 'n I went over to git it—God knows the it wa'n't a bad thought in my mind when I went to the house—I just went over thar to git my wife's work. Well, I went into the front room n thar warn't nobody thar. Then I went into the cookin' room, 'n they was all gone from thar. Then when I seen they was all gone from the house I thought I'd take some money. I knew Mr. Todd had some money, 'n I thought I'd take it, 'n git to Fayette county, Illinois. I used to live thar. I'd been sick in Indianer with fever 'n ager since last June. Hadn't been able to do a stroke of work 'n 'peared like as if I'd never git well. I thought I'd git well if I got back to Illinoy. So I went 'n got the money. It was in the bureau-drawer. I only got ten dollars. There was another pocket-book thar with about four hundred dollars in it, but I didn't git that. I didn't see then what I got. I was too much hurried. Just then the children came in 'n I knocked them all on the head with a piece of a stick. I don't know what made me do it. I thought I'd killed them."

QUERY.—The two older children, the girls, have recovered, have they not?

ANS.—I believe so. I've heard so. Thank God.

QUERY.—How old was he? [illegible]

[illegible]

ANS.—I don't know. [illegible]

yes, tears of penitence and grief poured forth. When he recovered his self-control, in some measure, he went on, still, however, choking and weeping. He repeated that he had no bad thoughts when he went to the house, called God to witness that he had repented of his great crime, and said that he was prepared to meet his deserved punishment. On being asked if he ever attended church, he replied that he used to go to the Methodist Church, but was never a regular member thereof.

He said he could not read much, but he believed that what he could read in the New Testament, did him a great deal of good. At the termination of the interview, he earnestly besought the Sheriff, Mr. S. N. Dixon, to send his spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. Doff, to him, and when this was promised, he bowed his head in his hands and was left alone, weeping.

From ministrations to prepare him for his death have not been wanting. Rev. Mr. Doff, a Methodist minister at Vernon, has visited him frequently, and the wretched man seems to have gained much consolation and strength from his visits and support. If the change of heart and repentance which he professes are sincere, they are in a great measure due to the Christian efforts of this worthy minister. Sage has also received visits from the Rev. Messrs. Swift, [illegible] and Lloyd, Baptist ministers.

A YOUTHFUL PRISONER.—The local editor of the Mobile Tribune describes a visit to the jail in that city, recently. Among other things he says:

In one of the corner cells, on the first floor, is confined the noted young Boone, alias Monroe, a handsome young lad of about eighteen years. He was the first one released by Hudson on Monday night, and took the keys, after which he opened all the cells on the first and second floors. After the prisoners had been secured, and their efforts thwarted, the sheriff and jailer at once placed Hudson and Boone in irons, hands and feet. It was soon afterward discovered that young Boone had thrown off the irons. He was taken out, and heavily ironed again, the shackles and chains having been unriveted. In less than five minutes afterward the jailor peeped into his cell and saw all the cuffs, shackles and chains, lying on the floor of the cell, and Boone sitting on his bed, as if he had done nothing. Six different times did they place his limbs in irons and the strongest and most intricate were called into requisition, but all to no purpose.

When Captain Petty was told of the extraordinary feats performed by young Boone in throwing off his irons, he expressed a desire to be permitted to select the iron himself, and "dress the young man" according to his style. The jailor cheerfully complied with Captain Petty's request, and after the cuffs, shackles and chains had been procured, we repaired to young Boone's cell. He is a bright, intelligent, and very handsome boy, with large blue eyes, effeminate features, and a complexion as fair as a lady. He rose from his bed as we neared the cell, and came to the grated window with a cheerful smile beaming on his handsome face. We were accompanied by the sheriff, jailor, Captain Petty and two turnkeys.

The sheriff opened the door of the cell and invited young Boone to step out. He was then told that Captain Petty had come to place him in irons so that he would stay in them. This did not seem to move him in the least. He smiled pleasantly, and remarked that "such a thing could not be did," but hoped that no further efforts would be made in that direction. The sheriff ordered the irons to be placed on him, and Captain Petty commenced by drawing the young man's wrists together, locked his back, after which he put on a tight-fitting pair of patent handcuffs. He then drew his arms close behind him and put on a pair of cuffs attached by a short chain, above his elbows.

As these words were spoken Boone's face was fairly illuminated with joy, and he asked the Sheriff if "it was a bargain?" That official assented, believing with Captain Petty and all present that it was out of his power to accomplish such a feat. Boone wished to know if the agreement would be fulfilled as soon as the work was done. He was told that it would. He then asked that the Sheriff and Captain Petty go away from the cell while he was at work. They went off to the other side of the hall to iron other prisoners, and had not been gone two minutes before young Boone announced that his arms were free, and in less than three minutes longer the shackles were off his feet, and he stood without an iron upon him.

A chain was then attached to the cuffs at the wrist, which extended down to the shackles, which were closely fitted and locked on his ankles. During the operation his large eyes were keenly fixed on every article of his iron dress as each was being adjusted. After Captain Petty pronounced him secure, young Boone's eyes fell, and a look of despair overshadowed his heretofore bright countenance. We could not help but pity one so young and promising in his painful situation. Captain Petty remarked to him: "Now, Boone, if you will get yourself out of that dress, I will guarantee that the sheriff here will give you the freedom of your cell, and so long as you behave you self you will never again be ironed in this jail."

He will have no more irons put on him, but a close watch will be kept over him. He was put in for larceny about one month ago and his trial takes place in June. He is a native of New York city, and has graduated from the Tombs of that great metropolis of crime. He came to the South before the war, and served in the Confederate army during the war, being a member of the 7th Virginia cavalry, and one of the noted scouts of the army of Virginia. He is the best youth in the country who would be suspected for a professional rogue.

HOW TO TALK TO WOMEN.—There is good sense in the following, which we copy from a Washington letter to the New York Independent, the correspondent being a lady:

At a small select party, the other evening, a learned Senator made the wonder how all the world would be when great men should speak to women as if they were sensible beings! This gentleman had been conversing with a brother Senator on subjects of public moment, which interested all, touching as nearly the women who love their country as the men. Anybody with a tolerable knowledge of the English language could have understood that conversation. At least the wife of the Senator stood listening with keen interest. But when the gentleman turned to address her, he altered his voice, he changed his manner, as with one vast effort he dropped to the level of small talk.

And, oh! what do you think was the first thing he told her? A fib, of course. He told her she "looked charming," the poor thing standing there faded and jaded, in the pitiless gaslight. Then he asked her how many receptions she had attended during the season. Then he remarked on the weather. Then he hadn't any more to say. Then he looked awfully bored. Then he wondered when supper would be ready. The lady felt instinctively that this learned man supposed, as a matter of course, that she had neither knowledge nor interest in the subject which could possibly interest him. Timid and sensitive, she did not dare to destroy that supposition by broaching a subject or expressing an opinion, lest this very masculine man should suddenly change his mind, and think her strong-minded and unfeminine. This lady had read much, and thought more and felt most keenly upon every subject of public and private weal. And this wise man, in showing what he supposed to be his condescension, showed only how very stupid even a wise man may be.

Thus, I am afraid that the world will be very old before men will realize that they can talk sensibly on the most vital topics to women whom they meet in society. But Mons[ieurs] [illegible], make too great an effort to descend to the level of our comprehension. A woman need not be fearfully strong minded, or frightfully literary or painfully scientific, to [illegible], and to be able to talk sensibly on all general subjects.

Women who read newspapers with as much avidity as men, and who can read newspapers [illegible] the great questions of the day? What a [illegible] the press is an ever present educator. Thus, my dear sir, very often, when you are making yourself ridiculous by the [illegible] of a lady, she is secretly [illegible] your comprehension, and touching [illegible] all the while.

KISSING.—Some chap who has evidently had considerable experience in the matter discourses as follows on the subject of kissing:

People will kiss, yet not one in a hundred knows how to extract bliss from lovely lips, no more than they know how to make diamonds out of charcoal. And yet it is easy—at least for us. First know who you are to kiss. Don't make a mistake, although a mistake may be a good thing. Don't jump up like a trout for a fly, and smack a woman on the neck, on the ear, or the corner of her forehead, on the end of her nose, or knock off her waterfall. The gentleman should be a little the tallest. And he should have a clean face, a kind eye, and a mouth full of expression. Don't kiss everybody. Don't sit down to it; stand up. Need not be anxious about getting into a crowd. Two persons are plenty to corner and catch a kiss; more persons spoil the sport. Take the left hand of the lady in your right; let your hat go to any place—out of the way; throw the left hand gently over the shoulder of the lady, and let the hand fall down upon the right side toward the belt. Don't be in a hurry; draw her gently, lovingly to your heart. Her head will fall lightly upon your shoulder—and a handsome shoulder strap it makes! Don't be in a hurry; send a little life to your left arm, and let it press the left side of your right; let there be warmth and tenderness to that, not like the grip of a vise, but a generous clasp, full of chastity, respect, and [illegible]. Don't be in a hurry. Her head lies carelessly on your shoulder. You are heart to heart. Look down into her half-closed eyes. Gently, yet manfully, press her to your bosom. Stand firm. Be brave, but don't be in a hurry. Her lips are almost open. Lean lightly forward with your head, not the body. Take good aim; the lips meet; the eyes close—the heart opens—the soul rides the storms, troubles, and sorrows of life—(don't be in a hurry)—heaven opens before you—the world shoots from under your feet as a meteor flashes across the evening sky—(don't be afraid)—the heart forgets its bitterness—and the art of kissing is learned. No noise, no fuss, no fluttering and squirming like hooked worms. Kissing don't hurt; it don't require a brass band to make it legal. Don't jerk down on a beautiful mouth as if spearing for frogs. Don't grab and yank the lady as if she were a struggling colt; don't muss her hair, scratch down her collar, bite her cheeks, squizzle her rich ribbons, and leave her mussed and rumpled. Don't flavor your kisses with onions, tobacco, gin cocktails, lager-beer, brandy, &c., for a man who kisses is worse than the [illegible] to a delicate, loving, sensible woman.

The latest cockneyism in language is the use of the phrase "olderin'," instead of [illegible] [illegible]. Yet some [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] Journal says that [illegible]

THE EUROPEAN WAR RUMORS, ETC.

FRANCE—THE EMPEROR'S AUXERRE SPEECH.

[Paris Cor. (May 1st) London Times.]

There have been different accounts of the Emperor's short speech in reply to the Mayor of Auxerre, on Sunday last, which, as it appeared in the Moniteur, made such an impression in Paris and throughout the country. The true version is this: The passage about the "detestation of the treaties" was added on his return to the Tuileries, and that about his "breathing at ease" among the working populations of the country and of the towns, and discerning in them the "true genius of France," was spoken on the spot. That these words were occasioned by displeasure at the applause bestowed on M. Thiers's now famous speech was at once perceived by all who read them, and, indeed, is not denied by the Government papers. As for the Deputies, they were so conscious of the offense they had, perhaps, impulsively committed, that a decree for dissolving the Chamber would not, perhaps, have greatly surprised them. Indeed, there were a few among them who anticipated some still harsher measures. Two or three evenings ago an officer of rank attached to the Imperial Court and an Opposition member of the Legislative body met in a certain saloon in Paris. The deputy, eminent for years as an orator, a politician, and a passionate lover of liberty, was a representative of the people in the time of the Republic, a member of the Chamber of Deputies under Louis Philippe, and was one of those arrested in the month of December, and lodged in the cavalry barracks in the Quai d'Orsay. The officer then a colonel, now a general, was the same under whose care the captive deputies passed the night before being transferred to Mazas. "General," said the deputy, "I apprehend that I shall soon be in a position to seek once more your hospitality, and I hope you will not refuse it me." The other bowed, not clearly understanding what was meant, and that he should be happy to do what was agreeable to him. "Yes, but I hope we shall meet with better treatment this time, particularly in the mode of conveyance to Mazas, than on the 2d of December." "You don't seriously believe, M——, that anything of the sort is contemplated? The very suspicion is absurd." "Well, I don't know; things as unlikely, and even more unlikely, come to pass. But, seriously, if you get orders to arrest us should you hesitate to obey?" "Well, if I get orders, of course, as a soldier, I am bound to obey; but, believe me, no thought of the kind has ever entered the Emperor's head." The conversation, half jest and half earnest, dropped, but I do not tell it that the civilian was quite convinced by the assurances of his military friend. It appears that the Emperor speaks freely with some of his ministers touching on the present state of affairs. He expresses his belief that war is almost inevitable. France is neutral, of course; but it shall go hard with her if she does not reap some advantage from it—something to compensate her for her sufferings at other times. "Liberty of action," is the concluding part of M. Rouher's programme of the policy of France, and it is probably the only part which is meant to be serious.

PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA, AND ITALY.

[Berlin Cor. (May 1st) London Times.]

The direct appeal in the interests of peace which this Court intended to make to the Emperor of Austria a few days ago, has been [illegible] forwarded. It has, however, led to no result. In consequence of this fresh disappointment the Landwehr, exclusive of the Landwehr Reserve, has been called to arms. This adds another 75,000 men to the Prussian army, which in the course of a fortnight will thus have been raised to the enormous total of 500,000 men. Orders have been also issued to subject to medical inspection all young men born since 1835 and passed over for some reason or other in former conscriptions. A hundred thousand men can be easily levied from among the numerous class. The Prussian army expect a glorious campaign. Belonging to the most warlike and most intelligent of the German tribes as they do, the men are apt to look upon the foreign ingredient in the Austrian forces as of inferior to their own nationality. They also rely with implicit confidence upon the merit of the needle gun, which they conceive to be [illegible] all other bolder. They will have to deal almost exclusively with foreigners, the greater part of the German troops of the Kaiser having [illegible] to Italy. The forces concentrated in Bohemia chiefly consist of Poles, [illegible] Magyars, and Italians. The guns, however, which the Kaiser will not intrust to [illegible] the various nationalities under his scepter, are worked by Germans in Bohemia as well as in Italy.

ITALY.

[Florence Correspondence (May 1st) London Times.]

Although the public feeling here is one of extreme impatience to begin the expected struggle, the [illegible] are well pleased at the breathing time allowed them by German delays. A large force is up to the front, but a good deal remains to be done, and we shall be better prepared for war in a fortnight than we are now. There is a deficiency of horses; it is said 20,000 are required. The Italian army when complete—that is to say, with all its reserves called out—may be estimated at [illegible] men. Of these about 200,000 are believed to be now in the field, not massed close along the frontier, but so distributed as to be immediately available should hostilities commence. The conscription of this year is very fully stated at [illegible] men, as yet only partially mustered and not all drilled; the 2d categories of 1842 and 1843, which have never had any drill, and on that account, as mere raw recruits, have not been called out on the present occasion, are probably 40,000 men. Among these 90,000 to the 200,000 now in the field, there remain [illegible]. From these are usual deductions must be made for hospitals, depots, orderly rooms, commissariat staff, and non-combatants of various kinds. In the Neapolitan provinces and Sicily 80,000 men are probably the least that will, for the present, be retained allowing that the force of gendarmes [illegible] to be increased and that the national guards take town duty. Round the Papal frontier a considerable force is also indispensable, and a statement that 10,000 men will remain distributed in Umbria, the Marches, and Tuscany seems not unlikely to be correct. At the same time, we must remember that the army is being strengthened by volunteers, allowed to take service for one year or for the duration of the war. Fifteen divisions will compose the army in the field, and Cialdini's corps includes one of them—about 70,000 combatants.

THE FEELING AT NAPLES.

[Naples Cor. (May [illegible]) London Times.]

I have to speak only of enthusiasm, of demonstration multiplied throughout the city. Prince Humbert left Naples to take command of the first division of the army of [illegible]. His leaving was seized upon as an occasion for the expression of the popular sentiment. From the Palace throughout the whole line of route there was an enormous crowd, [illegible] been known to launch the windows were crowded with spectators, and flags waved from every point. Those who followed and preceded the Prince were too much crammed to be called a procession; they may be put down as thousands, [illegible], how the air was rent with shouts of "Viva Vittorio Emmanuele!" "Viva Garibaldi!" "Viva l'Italia!" "Viva la Guerra!" The shout which drowned almost all the others, however was "Viva Garibaldi!" Even the bands which preceded the Prince played the hymn of the national favorite, and then, as on every public occasion, it was made evident that the man who has the greatest hold on the sentiment and affections of the Southern race is Garibaldi. There are two reasons for this; it was he who first enabled them to breathe the air of liberty, and all the wonderful circumstances of his entrance into Naples in [illegible] with a feeling of romance and almost [illegible]. Next at the present time especially, he is regarded as the impersonation of the war [illegible] spirit of action, strong in Naples, rally to him as one man. One of the most striking features in the demonstration of Friday last was a band of priests bearing the tricolored flag with the cross of Savoy.

THE GREAT FINANCIAL PANIC—THE STORM BLOWING OVER.

[From the London Times's City Article, May 14.]

In the city, on Saturday, there was a manifest abatement of the panic, having regard to the appearance of the streets in the neighborhood of the bank. Not that the excitement which began on Thursday evening on the announcement of the failure of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co., and prevailed in a more intense degree throughout the whole of Friday, had altogether subsided, but at no part of the day were any of the streets in the banking quarters inconveniently crowded. Lombard street and Birchin lane, in particular, where most of the intense excitement of Friday prevailed, had begun to assume their wonted quietude, and at no time on Saturday was the ordinary traffic impeded by any crowd of idlers. About mid-day public curiosity was thus gratified by the appearance of the correspondence which had passed between the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, and Earl Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, resulting in the suspension of the Bank Charter Act, and with some other intelligence as to the state of public feeling in the city during the morning. All things concurred to show that the period of anxiety had passed, the belief being that [illegible] confidence had been greatly allayed, and a marked feeling of relief and greater generally to prevail, from a belief that the crisis had passed.

THE END OF THE PANIC.

[From the London Times, [illegible].]

The panic may be said to have passed away as suddenly as it arose. On Saturday the city [illegible] yesterday the wonted [illegible] had [illegible] return of that suspicion which [illegible] the situation. Commercial [illegible] it must be stated that [illegible] in [illegible] 1857 [illegible], but trust the lesson will be [illegible] of Wednesday—nothing had happened [illegible] was not so [illegible] in the last three years, and though the [illegible] of the companies had ceased to exist, and it was known that the Imperial [illegible] Credit Association was [illegible], there was no reason to apprehend any panic in case of a collapse, which was [illegible] The [illegible] It was the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., on Thursday which awoke the terror of creditors. The name of the firm was historical, and the magnitude of its business showed that the [illegible] depositors thought as highly of the public company with limited liability as of the private partnership. It was known that the [illegible] money of town and country bankers had often been deposited with Overend, Gurney, & Co., or, at all events, had been employed through their agency, and it was well informed men dreaded the effect of the suspension of such a house upon the popular imagination. Friday showed that their apprehensions were well founded. [illegible]

under the circumstances, was a proper act of caution.

FRANCE.

The Union de l'Ouest has received a warning for an article dated May 11, which is accused of "distorting and calumniating the intentions of government, which it represents as provoking to war, whereas in fact it is at this very moment redoubling its efforts to assure the peace of Europe."

The Courrier du Dimanche has also received a warning—the second—for an article by M. Prevost Paradol of last Sunday, which distorts the nature of our political institutions, by representing that they are not based on liberty.

These warnings do not calm the public suspicion that mischief is brewing.

The Bourse was agitated to-day, and closed with a decided fall.

SPAIN.

Barcelona, May 11.—There is a great run on the banks of this city for the exchange of notes and withdrawal of deposits. Some suspensions have already taken place, and others are expected to follow.

Apropos of the war, Washington dispatches state that the French Minister, M. Montholon, had an interview recently with Secretary Seward. It is understood in diplomatic circles that he expresses the opinion very freely that the war-cloud which suddenly appeared in Europe, after the Emperor's speech will be dispersed. He says the Emperor has no idea of going to war. Sir Frederick Bruce, the English Minister, received advices by the last mail, the tenor of which are more pacificatory. Another important announcement is to the effect that the French Government has made arrangements with the Transatlantic Steamship Company for the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico, and that said withdrawal will take place within the period officially stipulated. The Courrier newspaper makes this statement in order to correct the impression some of its contemporaries persist in indulging, that the Emperor does not mean to keep faith with the United States.

A GREAT CALAMITY IN LOUISIANA.

DISASTROUS CREVASSES—PLANTATIONS FLOODED—AGRICULTURAL PARISHES WHOLLY SUBMERGED.

The New Orleans Times of the 12th inst. has the following report upon the disastrous crevasse in the Mississippi river, from Mr. Williams, State Engineer:

At Morganzia the gap is about four hundred feet wide, and quite deep, not less than ten or twelve feet water running through. It is not caving rapidly, and an effort to secure the ends of the remaining portion of the work will probably be made. The place where the levee gave way is immediately in the rear of the break which occurred in the old levee, and where there was no obstacle to keep the waves from dashing upon the new embankment with unbroken force. The water washing over, the torrents of rain that were falling and the violent shock of the waves caused the land side of the levee to "slide," and so weaken it that successful resistance to the immense pressure of the stream was rendered impossible.

At noon yesterday Mr. Williams proceeded from Morganzia to Grand Levee. The latter levee is about four thousand feet long, and perfectly straight and consists of fresh earth piled upon the face of the old levee, which was not washed away. He was informed that there were two small breaks in this levee, but, on reaching the place, found the greater part of it gone and an unbroken stream of water, twenty-five hundred feet in width, rushing through into the fertile and cultivated lands which stretch away for miles in the direct course of the uncontrollable flood. The water at this break is not so deep as at Morganzia, it is judged, from the fact that it is evidently built—not smooth and strong—and it is thought that the remains of the old levee, which had become firm and compact, still stand.

An immense volume of water is flowing through these breaks into a section that is probably under better cultivation than any other portion of the State. It is expected that within two or three days this flood, united to that from the Chinn and Robertson crevasses, will inundate nearly all the Parish [illegible] and Lafourche region. A greater calamity, in the present impoverished condition of our people, could scarcely have occurred, and we anticipate, ere long, heartrending accounts of devastation, suffering, and perhaps death. Fortunate are the people of Louisiana sorely afflicted.

The New Orleans Crescent has the following:

The calamity which has for some time threatened us is at last upon our suffering people. The great levee near Morganzia has yielded to the overwhelming pressure of the flood [illegible] this break be speedily closed it is impossible to overestimate the loss which will fall upon all the alluvion of our State west of the Mississippi. The great West Baton Rouge crevasse has already submerged a large portion of our richest agricultural parishes. For weeks now the flood has rushed through that formidable opening working its resistless will on a wretched and hopeless population. Crops have been swept away, and families driven from their homes. The lateral outlets, filled to the utmost of their discharging capacity, have risen above their banks, and threaten to burst through the feeble barriers which restrain the violent waters. And now comes this Morganzia crevasse to complete the sum of misfortune by the tremendous reinforcement of superfluent waters which it brings to the work of destruction. In a short time the whole country from the mouth of Red river down, and between the Mississippi and the Teche, will be submerged.

The Picayune dwells upon the same subject:

"We learn that so wide and deep are the crevasses above, and so great the volume of water flowing through them, that, as in the case of the Chinn and Robertson crevasses, there is no possibility of closing them till the subsidence of the waters. In the meantime, the overwhelming floods will pass over the garden of Louisiana, and besides the great cotton and sugar growing parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Lafourche and Terrebonne, many others will be likely to be overflowed. Some time ago we were informed that all the bayous were full, from the Chinn and Robertson crevasses even down to the lower Atchafalaya, and that many people were driven miserably from their homes. Still greater numbers will now have to seek refuge among their more fortunate neighbors, their all lost, even to the work of their hands during the summer, and we doubt not, being Louisianians, that they will be hospitably received. It might be well, however, to send commissioners down there to see if any have been forgotten, and provide for such as ineffectually in want. So great a calamity must necessarily be attended by much suffering. [illegible] or heard of in cities of distress."

ADVENTURES AND ROMANCE—THE TRAVELS OF TWO YOUNG GIRLS—WHAT THEY DONE AND HOW THEY DID IT.—On Saturday, a week ago, two young girls, cousins, left the glorious shores of old Lake Erie and the giant city of Cleveland, on a romantic trip to see the world and life. One of them, Mary C., is "sweet sixteen," and the daughter of a gentleman who, having "struck ile," is well-to-do; the other, Mary P., [illegible], is the daughter of a widow lady, considered of first-class respectability in that city, where respectability is noted out with "a rectial scrupulosity." They stood not upon the order of their going, but went and their parents and friends knew not in what direction.

Their first stopping place was in Porkopolis, but they did not desire to tarry there. A sad disappointment, inconvenience, however, overtook them. They spent their small stock of greenbacks [illegible] and it gave out before they were well aware of it. They bethought them that they would like to visit the Mound City, though they had not the means with which to pay the fare. In this strait, they applied to the gallant captain of the steamer Lady Franklin, booked for this port, who, ever alive to beauty and innocence in distress, brought them to St. Louis without remuneration. Previous to leaving Cincinnati, the two Marys—there is something very soft and sweet in the name—found an escort in the person of a lad named Willie Francis, twelve years of age, a bright little fellow, who was perhaps as competent to take charge of two unprotected young girls as any of those who part beards.

The party arrived in St. Louis on Thursday last. Not knowing the city, they took lodgings at the City Hotel but not finding things to suit them there, they went next day to the Western House on Broadway.

Finding to become "settled," they went to the Varieties Theatre and made an engagement with Mr. Deagle as ballet dancers. Willie also [illegible] and all things seemed moving [illegible]. But distracted parents, who were [illegible] in Cleveland, telegraphed for information in regard to their lost girls all over the country. The Chief of Police of this city received a telegram requesting him to use all due diligence in ascertaining the whereabouts of the girls in this city. The matter was put into the hands of officer Gray, and he soon got on the track of the estrays.

Parents were informed, and they arrived here. They were escorted up to the Western House. The girls were in bed, and were taken completely by surprise. Such hugging, kissing and imploring to give was the officer never saw before. The runaway girls were glad to return home with their parents, and promised never to leave [illegible].—*St. Louis Press.*

WHAT COMES OF GETTING TIPSY IN AN EAR.—A [illegible] journal, the Journal de Medicine de Chirurgie Pratiques, contains the following account of a singular case:

[illegible], aged fifty-two, [illegible] at the Hospital [illegible], was sent to the [illegible]. [illegible] had got into his left ear. [illegible] of it. [illegible] did next day he [illegible] The patient complained of very violent pain in that organ, and all along a line which, beginning from the middle of the forehead, followed the eyebrow, and crossing the temple, ended behind the mastoid apophysis. He had constant [illegible] sensation in the arm, [illegible] &c. On visiting him [illegible] Dr. [illegible] [illegible]

AEROSTATION.

THE "AEREON"—ITS CONSTRUCTION, APPEARANCE, WORKING, AND PERFORMANCES—THE AIR SUCCESSFULLY NAVIGATED—HISTORY OF PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH AN AERIAL HIGHWAY, ETC., ETC.

[From the New York World.]

The beginning made in aerial travelling, in the trial trip on Friday of Dr. Andrews and his associates, with their new air-ship, the Aereon, well justifies an extended investigation into the history and prospects of atmospheric navigation, especially as the measure thus successfully inaugurated is probably to work out, if not a revolution, at any rate a new field of locomotion and carriage, which further and ascertained improvements will speedily utilize and bring within the reach of public opportunity.

Aside from the possibly fabulous account of the exploits of an artificial pigeon which made in his day as to fly in the air and the eternal statement of Tacitus that in the reign of that prince of conflagrators, Nero, a man actually constructed a mechanism, with which he flew in the atmosphere a considerable distance, but lost his life in the descent, the earliest authentic history on the subject is the discovery in the thirteenth century, by Roger Bacon, of the principle of atmospheric buoyancy. The scientific triumph was only appreciated to posterity. Those living in his age thought Bacon, if not the devil, his chief emissary. For four subsequent centuries theorists speculated, but neither improved upon old, nor advanced new developments. At length in 1782, the Brothers Montgolfier, two intelligent and philosophically inclined paper makers of France, led by the prior discovery of Cavendish in 1766, of Hydrogen Gas, constructed a paper *ballon* so named from its shape, from which our word balloon is anglicised, and in the presence of Dr. Franklin, and other distinguished *savans*, successfully sent it up at Paris, on November 21, 1783.

Since then the art of ascension has only improved in detail, not progressed in extent, if we except the substitution of carburetted hydrogen, for heated air, first made by Green, a London aeronaut, and now in general use. Many trips in air have been made, of which, notwithstanding contrary impression, the percentage of failure and fatality has been smaller than that of steam navigation. Hitherto, however, no one has been able to control or vary the course of a balloon from a vertical direction; ascension has been mainly regarded only as popular diversion, or eccentric danger.

THE HISTORY OF THE ART OF FLYING,

like all other great discoveries, is the history of man's life. Forty-two years ago, on a still summer Sabbath afternoon, a youth of seventeen, in a small Jersey village, was sitting under, scarce listening to, what was doubtless a very good sermon of his father's, a clergyman. But the boy's thoughts were of green fields, murmuring brooks, and the songs of birds. His eyes followed his musings out of the open windows. Suddenly passed before him, in rapid flight in majestic swoops, a magnificent eagle, king alike of the air and the whole feathered creation. Possibly the text that day had been: "Oh! that I had the wings of a bird, then would I fly away and be at rest." Be that as it may, the instant, an electric resolve in the boy's mind was: "Not till I have the power in air of the wings of a bird, 'will I be at rest.'" That afternoon the flying-machine was born in embryo. To acquire knowledge of the sciences, he entered upon and passed with honor through a course of medicine and surgery, with Dr. Valentine Mott, in the old College of Physicians and Surgeons in Barclay street, getting his degree in 1829. His mechanical and scientific proficiency were both bent to the one life purpose—the invention of a flying machine. But money was a necessity. He must be rich. So the watchmaker and physician invented and patented an unpickable lock, sold it to Hobbes, whose name it bears, and pocketed $30,000, in those days quite a fortune. This lock has been the nursing mother of the flying machine. The name of that watchmaker, doctor, lock inventor, is Solomon Andrews, now a hale man of fifty-nine, born in Herkimer county, N. Y. but living most of his life in Perth Amboy, N. J.

The year 1861 witnessed at once the completion of his labors, and the furious first successes of the rebellion.

Inspired by a desire to serve his country Dr. Andrews volunteered as a surgeon. Convinced of the feasibility and great possible military utility of his invention, which he was just about to put into practical shape, Dr. Andrews offered his invention, previously patented, to the Government, guaranteeing, with his living surety, to go at with into service, and report in full. He only asked an appropriation of five thousand dollars to construct a suitable machine from his model, conditioning precedently "that if I fail to succeed I shall have none of the five thousand dollars, necessary to secure me in the construction of the proposed machine."

Edwin M. Stanton snubbed but did not entertain him. Persevering in his application, he finally secured the appointment of the following eminent gentlemen, who made the highly favorable report hereunder exhibited:

REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1861.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: The Commission to whom was referred by the War Department the plan of Dr. Solomon Andrews, of Amboy, N. J., for making reconnoisances by means of an aerial vessel, have given due attention to the subject, and now respectfully present the following report: During the present war captive balloons have been used for observing the position, force and disposition of the enemy. The success, however, of this plan of reconnoissance, according to the testimony of the officers of the Engineer corps, has not been as full as the method at first sight would appear to warrant. The elevation which could be obtained by a captive balloon, particularly during a windy day, was comparatively so small, and the oscillation so rapid, that the use of the spy-glass was unsatisfactory, and the result obtained not sufficiently definite to be of service. To remedy these defects, Dr. Andrews, well known to the Government as one of the most ingenious and successful inventors of this country, proposes to employ an aerial vehicle, differing considerably in its character from an ordinary balloon. He asserts that with his vessel he can ascend directly to a point directly over the enemy's camp, and then return to the place from which he started—that his aerial vessel can be propelled through the air at the rate of a number of miles per hour, that consequently it may be made to stem a wind of an equal number of miles per hour, and, finally, that it may be steered in a given direction. These propositions appear at first sight, to any person acquainted with the history of the various experiments in aerostation, entirely chimerical, and, indeed, were so considered by the commission, when they were first announced; but after an explanation and account of the principle upon which Dr. Andrews founded his invention, and after witnessing the experiments in actual scale, which he exhibited to the commission, they were induced to think that it is not impossible that he can really perform what he has asserted that he can do. The model which he exhibited to the commission consisted of three hollow cylinders of India-rubber, inflated with hydrogen gas. These cylinders were terminated at either end by a hemisphere, the middle and larger one about four feet long and eight inches in diameter. The two side ones were a little less in length, but of about the same diameter. These three cylinders were fastened together in the form of a raft, the middle one being furnished with a light paper [illegible], which serves as a rudder. The car was suspended under this raft in such a manner that the center of gravity could be moved from the middle towards either end, so that the cylinders might float horizontally, or with the forward end pointing obliquely upwards or obliquely downwards. The whole being inflated with gas, and having an excess of ascensional power, the car, supplied with bags of sand being so placed that the forward end of the aerial vessel would point obliquely upwards, the flight was suffered to take place, when, instead of rising vertically, it ascended obliquely in still air, along the line of least resistance in an angle of about forty degrees to the horizon. By this simple arrangement the ascensional power of the balloon may be considered as resolved into two forces, viz: one vertical, and the other horizontal, the latter propelling it in a given horizontal direction, even against a current of air, while the former, as in the case of the ordinary balloon, impels it upwards. Dr. Andrews has also fully illustrated the fact to the commission that his aerial vessel, while passing obliquely through the air, can be steered. This fact, however, might have been inferred as a corollary from the fact of the transmission, since the direction of the body, relative to the medium through which it is moving, must evidently be changed if the resistance on one side is made greater or less than that on the other. When the rudder of the model exhibited by Dr. Andrews was slightly turned to one side, the vessel no longer moved in a straight line, but curved around to the right or left, accordingly as the resistance on the one side or the other was increased by the position of the rudder. The commission, however, did not witness any experiments in regard to descending, which were as satisfactory as those relative to ascending. The convenience, however, was wanting for exhibiting experiments of this kind, but the commission do not see any reason why they should not be equally successful as those which were presented to them. From these experiments as well as the principles on which they are founded the commission think it highly probable that in moderately still air Dr. Andrews could ascend, [illegible], for example, in an oblique direction, to a point immediately over an enemy's camp, and by changing the position of the center of gravity of the vessel so that its prow would point obliquely downward, and [illegible] a [illegible] let [illegible] to [illegible] far in a northerly direction as to [illegible] The commission, however, are not prepared, from experiments on so small a scale, to vouch for the views of the inventor Dr. Andrews. They are well aware of the fact, from abundant experience, that though the general scientific principles on which an invention of this kind rests may be correct, and apparently conclusively shown in the case of a model, unforeseen difficulties may arise in carrying out the plan in actual practice which no ingenuity can overcome. It is true that Dr. Andrews has presented to the commission the testimony of a number of respectable gentlemen, who state that they witnessed a successful experiment on the part of the Doctor in a large balloon of the kind proposed, but such testimony will not suffice for a report to Congress involving an expenditure of money, and the facts reported by the commission must be [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] JOSEPH HENRY, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE AERIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. [illegible]

all the profits of the company shall be devoted to educational purposes, and to the fostering of inventions.

The organization of the company was perfected by the election of the following Board of Officers:

President, Solomon Andrews; Vice-President, George W. Trow; Treasurer, Emmett Densmore; Secretary, [illegible].

Directors—Solomon Andrews, George W. Trow, Emmett Densmore, C. M. Plumb, G. W. [illegible], C. O. Poole, and C. J. Hopkins.

The company at once proceeded to the construction of the present flying ship, christened the "Aereon." The vessel is two-sectioned, the parts being called an "aerostat," or gas-containing compartment, and a suspended basket containing a [illegible] car. The aerostat is shaped somewhat, as if two [illegible] balloons were put in segments from the equator to the zenith, as one divides an orange. The segments are joined. They form an elongated aerostat, [illegible] feet in diameter at the center of the original balloons, and [illegible] feet at their point of junction [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] of the aerostat in the air is horizontal, and a cord [illegible] is a net, from [illegible] cords [illegible] curtains of [illegible], to which are attached the [illegible] to [illegible] the passengers and basket car. The [illegible] is the [illegible] basket [illegible] buoyancy, of [illegible] [illegible] It is attached like a steering pole to a [illegible], and extends from the rear of the aerostat to the rear of the basket. From the [illegible] of the rudder depends a boom eight feet long to keep it extended, and to counteract the tendency of the wind to double it up against the aerostat. The rudder is worked by tiller ropes that run through various pulleys from the rear of the aerostat and from both sides of the rudder, into the car, where they were managed [illegible] and where he [illegible] his vessel as if it were a ship's gig, without changing his position in the basket. The present capacity of the basket is [illegible] cubic feet of gas.

THE MOTIVE PRINCIPLE OF THE "AEREON"

is to convert the vertical motion of the balloon into a horizontal motion, by means of its construction or form, on ascending and descending planes of the atmosphere. The resistance of its under surface to perpendicular motion is much greater than the resistance on the ends to horizontal motion, and, as all things move in the line of least resistance, the horizontal motion secured by Dr. Andrews is simply in accordance with a well known truth of gravitation, of which he has hitherto taken cognizance and advantage, and which obtaining in every direction, he can, [illegible] of the rudder, make subservive his purposes in any wished-for course. The [illegible] of the Aereon in flight is fifteen degrees. As the air moves in straight lines and as the under-surface of the machine presents so strong a repulsion to the tendency of vertical motion thus presented, that the slight resistance—in fact, the strong liability to horizontal motion afforded by the upper portions of the aerostat—forces it forward in that direction the machine, by the natural operation of [illegible] gravitation, moves easily and obediently onward in any prescribed line indicated by the steerer of the rudder.

The motive principle is thus gravitation indirect. The motive power, thus far, has been carburetted hydrogen gas, although no reason exists against the cheaper use of rarified air in the interior of the aerostat, or any other discovered or undiscovered, in [illegible] of a caloric nature. The aerostat rises by reverse [illegible] motion exactly as a [illegible] darts [illegible] out of water, and descends on the same rule on the same principle that a sled glides down a declivity. The maximum of accommodation and speed is incalculable. The rule is absolute. As many or as many persons can be carried as the strength of materials made of their size will warrant, and as much speed as can be obtained as the [illegible] small degree of motive power used will allow. The greatest speed attained was at Amboy, last summer, where thirty-one miles were traversed in fourteen and a half minutes, at an hourly rate of one hundred and twenty-four miles, or faster than any recorded storm ever travelled. The [illegible] strength of the [illegible] is either a continuance or an [illegible] of the [illegible], until their endurance has been tested in a plane less [illegible] than in mid air. When the wind coincides with the course [illegible] it can be taken a [illegible] great [illegible], [illegible] in contrary [illegible].

The resistance on the trial trip on Friday, in the new Aereon, fully demonstrated and justified the foregoing principles.

Starting at 4 P. M. from the yard on the corner of Houston and Greene streets, and alighting half an hour afterwards at Astoria, the general course and results have been already recorded in our columns. It remains to give a more particular detail of the experiences and observation of the enterprising aeronauts. Lifting herself out of the [illegible], the wind caught the bow of the vessel [illegible] as if to caress her with its first blessing, but the main part had fairly risen from the premises, and, in order to speedy height, was allowed to carry her to an elevation of two thousand feet at once. At that height the current showed a fresh, strong course toward the northwest. Then the machine was directly over the junction of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. Here Dr. Andrews turned the vessel eastwardly, in order to take a course diagonal to the wind before going directly against it, so as to estimate the comparative opposition of both. Instantly the machine turned her [illegible] and shot along at a rate that showed a considerable miles rapidly behind her, while the direction of motion presented was the [illegible] of the wind at what [illegible] That course continued to test the [illegible] was headed due southeasterly, or directly

AGAINST THE WIND.

The moment was critical. The verdict of years of study, labor, expense, of a modest, life-wrought [illegible] was [illegible] Crossing [illegible] strengthened with so many [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] quickly, [illegible] wind across whose [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] in the car, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The purpose of the [illegible] [illegible] the Aereon [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to be [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] and came [illegible] [illegible] determined on [illegible] the tendency of the [illegible] which [illegible] It is [illegible] twelve feet from center [illegible] of the [illegible] in order to show the center of gravity [illegible] forward, to make [illegible] lighter, heavier [illegible] [illegible] the story of the [illegible] and our readers [illegible] [illegible] twice one of the most [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] discovery.

DOMESTIC [illegible].—Mr. Boner, in his history of [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] marriage laws. The Lutheran Church is known to be less strict on this head than either the Roman Catholic or our own. The [illegible] existing in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] forces are afterwards [illegible] [illegible] of this [illegible] in married life. [illegible] are always [illegible] known.

In spite of the [illegible] [illegible] of the Saxon character, great is the [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] times need to be deported to the [illegible] on the [illegible]. To marry her [illegible] rid of her is a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] me to find [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I spoke about the frequency of [illegible] the [illegible] it really is [illegible] every-day occurrence, [illegible] and showed so [illegible] that [illegible] become a marked feature—indeed, a component part—of rural Saxon life.

A separation of husband and wife after three, four or six weeks' [illegible] and the woman [illegible] want six or eight months of being [illegible]. Mr. Boner mentions [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but at the end of it only six couples were living together. [illegible] [illegible] time; and the [illegible] who [illegible] have taken [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ill-founded views of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The M[illegible] [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Election News from New Brunswick.

The Confederation Party Victorious.

Doings of the Santa Anna Commission

Minister Romero Treats Them Coolly

Mrs. Davis Called to Fortress Monroe

Her Husband's Health Growing Worse

Bureau Matters in North Carolina.

Affairs in the Post-Office Department

Circular to the National Banks.

The Confirmation Fight in Congress

New Pittsburg Postmaster Rejected.

St. Louis Presbyterian Assemblies.

Action on the Louisville Presbytery

Adjournment of New School Assembly

The Sale of Gold by the Treasury.

To the Associated Press.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., May 29.

The election in Albert county was held to-day and resulted in the two Confederate candidates being returned by a large majority. So far the elections have resulted in favor of eight Confederates and no Antis.

There is intense excitement over the death of the Confederate Hammert, killed on Friday morning. The murderer has been arrested.

NEW YORK, May 30.

The morning papers have the following special dispatches from Washington:

The results of the commission that is here in behalf of General Santa Anna may be summed up in a few words. Col. Vidal y Rivas, Col. Mazuza, and Mr. Baiz arrived in the city on Wednesday evening; on Thursday they called in a body upon the Mexican Minister, Senor Romero, and had a somewhat protracted though unofficial interview.

On the following day they presented their compliments to Secretary Seward. In the forenoon of Saturday they had another interview with Senor Romero. In the afternoon of the same day Col. Rivas called on the Mexican Minister alone. He visited him again yesterday and to-day remaining an hour or more upon each occasion. What transpired at these interviews has not been allowed to be made public. It is known, however, they called on Romero as Mexican citizens, and that they were received by him in his individual capacity. It is generally believed that they desired his permission to proceed to Mexico in the interest of the Liberal Government, and it is also believed that Senor Romero declined to commit himself or the Government he represents in any official manner until he has had an opportunity of communicating with its head, and learning his wishes. Beyond this nothing is known. All statements are mere speculations.

Mr. [illegible] returned to New York yesterday. Cols. Rivas and Mazuza will probably leave to-morrow.

It is not believed that the Colorado admission bill can command the necessary two-thirds vote.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis left this evening for Fortress Monroe, having been called there by a [illegible] from Dr. Cooper, stating that her husband was ill.

The [illegible] and [illegible] against the Bureau officers in North Carolina have been [illegible], and the commission, it is said, has not [illegible] appointed. They are to meet in Raleigh on June 1st.

The Congressional Committee appointed to review the action of Generals Steedman and Fullerton, is being made up and will leave for the South the first of the week.

The Postmaster General will send to the Senate in a day or two a reply to the Senate resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of connecting the telegraph with the postal system, under the direction of the Post-Office Department. He will show that, in his judgment, the telegraph system cannot be connected with the postal service with advantage to the Government, and will give at length the reason why it would not be proper and expedient to connect the two systems together.

Mr. Hooper, the acting chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, now engaged in investigating the condition of the national banks, has issued the following [illegible] to the [illegible] in [illegible] of [illegible] national banks designated as Government depositories.

"By authority of a resolution of the House of Representatives [illegible] [illegible] to prepare and forward to [illegible] in Banking and Currency a statement showing the amount of money standing to the credit of the United States or the Treasurer thereof; also, a statement of all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] officer or agent of the United States, stating the name of the officer or agent and amount to the credit of [illegible] by your books the 1st day of May [illegible]"

The [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] by the Senate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] by a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Cowan [illegible] the [illegible] Postmaster at Pittsburg was [illegible] [illegible] of Pittsburg, [illegible]

Nominations of men [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Navy Department, [illegible] Gen. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Europe [illegible]

The [illegible] [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible] of the recent sales of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] the purchasers of Government [illegible]

NEW YORK, May 30.

The Telegraph Committee of the Board of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] a [illegible] yesterday with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Brown, a merchant of Brooklyn, [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and a Mr. Levy, of [illegible] [illegible] with having the goods in his possession.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.

In the Old School Assembly the appeal of R. [illegible] [illegible] the report on the Louisville Presbytery [illegible] and [illegible] by Dr. W. Breckinridge and [illegible] Humphrey in opposition, and Dr. H. K. Clark in favor, but no action was reached. It is stated [illegible] that Dr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the Assembly, declaring that the [illegible] of [illegible] are only [illegible] [illegible] thereof [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The New School Assembly adjourned sine die last night.

NEW YORK, May 30.

Gen. Howard has transmitted to Congress reports from General Whittlesey, Sewall and others, exculpating the administration of the Freedmen's Bureau, in reply to the statement made by Generals Steedman and Fullerton. These reports contradict the statements referred to and refute the charges, claiming that the bureau is faithfully, economically and discreetly [illegible].

NEW YORK, May [illegible].

[illegible] for Europe took out [illegible] in [illegible].

[illegible], May 30.

The [illegible] has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] New Yorker [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] New Yorker in a [illegible] [illegible] loon.

A correspondent of a Paris paper, who wrote [illegible] to the visit [illegible] [illegible] the Prince Imperial [illegible] from the Emperor [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] by a [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

'Tis well to woo, 'tis well to wed,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
He certain feel your love will wear
Beyond [illegible]
For [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
And "[illegible] upon the sand.

'Tis well to save, 'tis well to have
A [illegible]
And [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
We [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

T[HE] FISHERMEN.—The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company offers great inducements to the lovers of piscatory sport, as well as those who desire to escape from the heat and dust of a crowded city in summer. Commencing June 1st, and during the summer months, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway will sell round-trip tickets to Jamestown, New York State, and back, good for ten days from date of sale, at the very low price of sixteen dollars. Jamestown (four hundred and fourteen miles from Cincinnati) is celebrated for its beautiful and healthy location, its good society, and excellent hotels. The town is situated at the outlet of Chautauque lake, which is one of the most remarkable sheets of water in the world. It is twenty-five miles long and from one to five miles wide. It is [illegible] feet above the Atlantic ocean, and [illegible] feet above Lake Erie. Through its outlet into the Allegheny river there is boat navigation from the Gulf of Mexico to within ten miles of Lake Erie. The water is clear, cold, and deep.

The [illegible] little steamer Chautauque, Captain Murray, commander makes regular trips daily between Jamestown and Mayville (twenty-five miles), stopping at the various villages which dot the shore. Bass, pickerel, and other varieties of fish are caught in large numbers with but little effort. Anglers who prefer fishing for the speckled brook trout can take the train of the Philadelphia and Erie Railway at Corry, and will find along the line of that road the finest trout fishing in America.

DOOLITTLE, OF WISCONSIN.—Mr. Doolittle is a thick-set, broad-shouldered man, garbed in black, with a face grown over by full, grizzly whiskers, which, like his hair, obstinately claimed a quirl of its own. The action and the man, aside from the strong, resonant chest tones that come forth as from a bell, bore the guarantee of indomitable vigor and continual study. More than that, you will discern in the accent of those calm and earnest periods the presence of a great soul, that will speak for itself, though no end of party ruin betide. It is the full sway of an impulse like this that led this man at the very outset of the struggle to declare that no star of the thirty-six should ever be expunged from the flag; to maintain them inviolate had the war been waged; upon that line and under that flag had the forces of the Union sacrificed blood and lives incalculable; upon that line and under that flag had a victory been achieved, and "upon that line and under that flag, God helping, he intended to fight on to the end." All who heard that great and memorable speech of January last, which was the first of all the glittering generalities expended at the outset of the session, to draw a token of sympathy and applause from the crowded gallery, could not have failed to become possessed of the idea that that declaration of principle would never be departed from while the utterer remained in public service. And even now in the very thick of the fight you can detect no shadow of weakness, nor aught of yielding.

Mr. Doolittle is not an elaborate speaker, but, unlike the majority of members of the Senate, his English is of the purest and least pedantic. Neither is there any strain for effect, yet you find yourself according, at the very least, a respectful and interested attention, though as [illegible] as Wade or intolerant as Trumbull. The entire physique is made for wear, and that it will wear you have only to hear a half dozen rugged sentences, enforced upon the hearing by the earnest action and stentorian declamation of the Senator to become thoroughly convinced. Just now, he is telling them of the opposite wing of his party that this country desires a Union restored, and the resumption of perfect harmony and repose; that these he will have at the hands of her Representatives in Congress, and the power that endeavors to thwart that end, must be crushed in the antagonism. This, and a host of other vigorous and unhesitating assertions make up the speech—not a word being wasted for the occasion, or a metaphor sought for embellishment, yet neither is anything in its purest and most attractive significance. These make for the stalwart and indefatigable Senator from Wisconsin. Not a few of the multitude that daily throng the gallery have learned to think that the persistent confidence in the reward of the people, and reiterated determination to abide that decision, whatever of labors and [illegible] it may have in [illegible], is already [illegible] of a victory over all the battle.—*[illegible] Post.*

Not long ago, the Albanians turned an Episcopal church into a theater. Now it is advertised that a Universalist Church is to be employed henceforth as a vinegar manufactory. We expect soon to hear that some Calvinistic Tabernacle has been turned into a distillery of rose water. So goes the world.

In the recent Junior Prize Debate of the Freshmen in [illegible] of Yale College the second prize was awarded to John W. Showalter, of Maysville, Ky., and the third prize to J. J. [illegible] of Salem, Ohio.

PROPOSALS

For Leasing the Convict Labor of the State Penitentiary of Tennessee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the [illegible] of [illegible] Tennessee, [illegible] day of June proximo, for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] date, with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] SAMUEL [illegible], [illegible] SHANKLAND, W. [illegible].

Office Commissary of Subsistence,

[illegible], May [illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL BE [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] PRIME MESS [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Proposals for [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] W. [illegible], [illegible] U. S. A.

WHITEHEAD'S Celebrated Remedies for Horses

AFTER AN EXTENSIVE VETERINARY PRACTICE [illegible] I have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] A trial of these Medicines, with attention to the directions, is all I ask, and will guarantee satisfaction. [illegible]

Whitehead's Condition Powders.
Whitehead's Cough Powders.
Whitehead's Colic Drenches.
Whitehead's Fever Drinks.
Whitehead's Stimulating Liniment.
Whitehead's Nerve and Bone Liniment.
Whitehead's Salve.

Prepared only by E. WHITEHEAD, Veterinary Surgeon, [illegible] Richmond st., Cincinnati, O.

[illegible] by Druggists throughout the United States. [illegible]

CHOLERA DISARMED!!!

The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.

DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, [illegible] by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared only by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, New York [illegible] and 3[illegible] [illegible], N. Y. [illegible]

[illegible] with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of the Laboratory, is prepared to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sewers, gutters, [illegible], railroads, ferry [illegible], prisons, and [illegible] of all [illegible], slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments, [illegible] [illegible] increasing the [illegible] of the [illegible] to every farmer, and wherever [illegible] and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they are DESTROYERS, and not merely absorbers of poisonous gases—not [illegible] in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is invited to these disinfectants. A [illegible] are testimonials in favor of the great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.]

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 29, 1866.

To the President of the New York Disinfecting Co.:

Dear Sir: It is all it is represented to be. We have made use [illegible] of [illegible], but now consider that we have found one which surpasses all others as a [illegible] against all bad odors.

T. ROESSLE & CO.

NEW YORK, [illegible] 1866.

To the President of the New York Disinfecting Co.:

[illegible] exceeding, to be the best [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

C. A. STETSON, Astor House.

N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the [illegible] [illegible] New York [illegible] [illegible] N. Y.

[illegible]

SONNTAG & BEGGS,

[illegible] Lane, New York, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] SONNTAG & BEGGS.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

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Green street, between Third and Fourth.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1866.

UNION AND VICTORY!

The Convention met yesterday, organized, harmonized, did its work and did it well. The proceedings will be found elsewhere Behold! how lightly breaks the morning!

THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT. The telegraph announces that the old hero, Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, has been gathered to his fathers and rests from his labors. Before the war he was our great military captain, and, unquestionably, was one of the greatest military men of modern times. The measure of his fame is his country's glory, and that fame is almost world-wide. The history of his career for more than half a century would constitute the military history of the United States. If he had lived till the 13th of June he would have been eighty years old.

General Scott was not merely a military genius of the first order; he was something more than that, he was a great patriot, and had obtained the *sobriquet* of the "Great Pacificator." He will be remembered as much for the wars which, by his matchless skill, address, and fame, he *prevented* as for the victories he won in those which have occurred. That is indeed fame worth having, worth striving for, living for and dying for. In whatever situation he was placed he fully met and often surpassed public expectations. Endowed by nature with a stalwart frame and a constitution of iron, which he hardened and strengthened by a philosophical regimen, he was able to endure the rigors of any climate, whether in the region of perpetual frosts on our Canadian frontier, or among the everglades and miasmatic swamps of Florida, or amid the fevers of Mexico, or breasting the storms of old ocean in any season, or contending with the plague in the Northwest, he was the same robust, magnificent representative of the valor and the love of peace of this great American nation.

He was born in Petersburg, Va., 1786, and was of Scotch descent, a variety of the Caucasian race from whom have come more heroes and scholars, writers, poets, and men of genius generally than perhaps any other people of modern times. He reduced war to a science, and wrote several works on the subject, which long since became standard authorities. His first great triumph which brought him prominently before the American people was in the War of 1812, and the battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater or Lundy's Lane have been for half a century almost as familiar to the public mind as the Declaration of Independence. It was in that war that he taught Great Britain to relinquish, practically if not theoretically, her old doctrine of "once a subject always a subject", and to respect American citizenship, whether natural or acquired. When the English seized some of his soldiers, British born, and sent them home for trial on the charge of treason to their government, he promptly set apart an equal number of British soldiers, prisoners of war, for the purpose of retaliation. That brought the Britisher to his senses, and the foreign-born soldiers, American citizens, were soon released and sent back to the United States.

General Scott's capacities were as great in peace as war. He dealt with Black Hawk in the Northwest in 1832, with Nullification in South Carolina in the same year, struggled with the Seminoles of Florida, removed the Creeks and Cherokees from Georgia in 1838, calmed the excitements on the Canadian line in the "Patriot War of 1837", paved the way for the settlement of the Northeastern boundary question with Sir John Harvey in 1839, conquered Mexico in 1847, acted the pacificator in the Northwestern boundary difficulties in 1859, all with equal and admirable skill, judgment, fidelity, patriotism, and bravery.

His celebrated order for the storming of Cerro Gordo, March 17, 1847, electrified the whole country. It ran thus: "The enemy's whole line of intrenchments and batteries will be attacked in front and at the same timed turned, early in the day to morrow, probably before 10 o'clock A. M." The order was obeyed, and became the history of the assault.

In the Presidential election of 1852 General Scott ran as the Whig candidate against General Pierce, and received 1,386,580 votes against 1,601,274 for Pierce.

When the late war broke out he had become too aged to take part in it. The first battle of Bull Run was fought nominally under his command, but really, as he said, "it was Congress's affair." If he had been left untrammeled the whole affair would have been different, and perhaps would have had a different kind of influence on the then pending conflict.

Personally the Old Hero was not popular with the masses. He had a certain *hauteur* of manner which did not please. Peace to his *manes* and honors to his memory.

It was given out that the serenade to the members of the Cabinet was devised by the Johnson Club to "smoke them out." That is, it was a dirty trick of malignant enemies, putting on the guise of friendly compliment, to force the members of the Cabinet to the expression of opinion on political questions that would furnish Mr Johnson an opportunity to dismiss them. The purpose sought its means and instruments, and the whole affair is an illustration of the degradation which Mr. Johnson has brought into the Administration. In fact it was the President enlisting the riff-raff of the streets of Washington in a demonstration against members of his Cabinet, to give him an occasion to turn them out, a thing which he lacks the honesty and courage to do in a straightforward way.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

How very indignant the Gazette is that a portion of the population of Washington chose to pay the members of the Cabinet the compliment of a serenade. It is certainly a great thing for a radical organ to get mad about. We have known a great many exactly such outrages, but we don't think that we have ever known newspapers to wax furious about them before. Why—the Cincinnati editor is as much enraged apparently as if the serenade had been a *charivari*.

The Gazette assumes that the object of the serenaders was to *force* the members of the Cabinet to declare themselves upon the subject of the President's restoration policy in order to give him an occasion to turn them out. There was no *force* in the business. The members of the Cabinet were greeted with music from the streets, and they had a right to make their appearance or not just as they chose, and, if they appeared, to declare their views of the restoration policy or not just as they chose. The Gazette would have it thought, that, if the Cabinet ministers had declined to show themselves and say something, the settled plan was to stone and brickbat them.

What the Gazette says about the *President's* "enlisting the riff-raff" to serenade his Cabinet is worse than gratuitous. The Cincinnati paper has no ground for what it says. It simply indulges in evil-minded and malignant conjecture, adapting its conjecture to the purpose it wishes to attain. We can tell the Gazette and all other papers, that, if President Johnson wishes to dismiss any member or members of his Cabinet, he has moral courage enough to do it without calling in the aid of musicians. We think that Congress and the country have seen sufficient evidence that he dares do what he wishes to do.

It is highly probable that those who got up the Washington serenade expected to draw out the members of the Cabinet upon the restoration policy. It was very natural for them to wish to know, as it is for the whole country to wish to know, what the positions of the President's official advisers are upon a subject of such vast moment to the whole people of the United States. The serenade compliment was not intended to *force* them to speak, but probably to *invite* them to speak. To call it an outrage is itself a gross and rediculous outrage.

☞ Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, we fear, says the Boston Post, will soon be in a straight-jacket His intellect is unsettled; his anger has dislocated his reason; he raves and foams and sputters and threatens and gnashes his teeth as though his heart craved a revenge that nothing short of the annihilation of his opponents could appease. But the old politician finds no relief. His malignant imprecations only indicate the fury of the passions which rend his bosom and will soon reduce him, in body and mind, to the condition of an impotent driveler. It is painful to see a man whose period of life should exhibit something of the soothing influences of Christianity possessed of spirits that torment and debase him and fill a mouth with curses that should utter prayers. The fire unquenchable he invokes for those he hates, regardless of the warning that the judgment he metes shall be meted unto him. The Chaplain of the House should labor with the ireful Pennsylvania.

The secret of it is that he is an incorrigible old bachelor. He is so belligerent that no lady ever dared to take him for worse, and there never has been any prospect of taking him for better. If he could have found any Spartan female sufficiently courageous to take him under her merciful protection and discipline she would have civilized and made him human, infused into his breast the sweet milk of charity.

Let his mournful case be a solemn warning to old bachelors not to go and do likewise. He stands as a monument of the unspeakable horrors of old bachelorism.

☞ We understand, with [illegible] disappointment that our neighbor Fox is not to be permitted to rise in the [illegible]. The object [illegible]

COTTON PROSPECTS.—There is so much attention paid now to the cotton crop of the current year, and the data for conclusions are so vague and indefinite, as to render the subject one of paramount importance. Any facts, therefore, calculated to throw light upon the result are valuable. We find enough in our commercial exchanges to bend the probabilities in either direction, for and against a great crop. But it is unusually difficult to strike a mean and settle upon reliable conclusions. We know that much of the seed was destroyed by the cotton being kept unginned for a long time. We know that the want of vitality will prevent its germination when planted. But what proportion this failure bears to the total can only be revealed by time. We have already expressed an opinion, based upon foreign and domestic reports, that the crop of 1866 will reach from two to three million bales, while some exceed and some decrease this estimate.

The amount of land planted in Florida comes near to an average in old times. There is there now, or soon will be certainly, a good stand. About two-thirds in middle Florida—a region never visited by the Union armies and, therefore, exceptional in its condition.

We are unable to see anything in these later and authentic reports from the cotton regions to alter our former opinions, or to cause a retraction of the estimates which we have already made, and which have been accepted in Europe as well as in this country as probable and proximately correct. We admit the impossibility of reaching definite conclusions at this time, and receive the reports which reach us, colored as they are by conflicting interests, with all due allowances.

A recent writer from Mississippi (May 8) complains of the heavy cold rains, of old seed, of land filled with grass, and of free labor. He says that quite one-third of the cotton-lands near Columbus are untenanted, and that the two remaining thirds are poorly cultivated. He adds that the river levees are broken and much of the land submerged, and concludes that one-fourth of a crop will be all which can be realized there.

A writer from Florida says that the freedmen are working well and exceed all calculations. The only complaint is that they will employ every Saturday as a holiday. This would do at ordinary times, but now that the growth of grass threatens the whole crop, planters object to allowing them two days in seven for rest. The writer says that the negroes do about two-thirds of their usual work.

It remains, nevertheless, that the negroes are working, as stated, with unusual diligence; that much land has been planted, and that every energy is being directed toward securing as large a crop as possible; while this effect is aided by high prices for the raw material, which cannot soon fall to the old level.

There has probably never been a year since the introduction of cotton culture into America when the crop promised to pay so well as now. The old stock is thoroughly exhausted, and the condition of the country demands an unusual supply. The seed is not as good as usual; labor is not for the moment so sure as under the slave system, but the advantages of free labor, added to an open market, are doing all which can be done to reach the old figures. Much depends upon the weeks now at hand, and we are hopeful that the report will exceed the most sanguine expectations.—*Philadelphia North American.*

There might have been a large crop of cotton raised if the political affairs of the country had been promptly adjusted at the beginning of the session of Congress, because in that case confidence would have been fully restored, good feelings would have been the result, and Northern capital and emigrants would have found their way into the South to such an extent as to have materially increased the crop. As it is, everything conspires to make a very short crop. Crevasses in the banks of the Mississippi at various points have submerged a considerable portion of Louisiana, and the crop in that State will be very light. In addition to badness of seed, the season has been unpropitious. It has been cold and wet, and many plantations have been plowed up and planted in corn. All these drawbacks are supplemented by the irregularities of the labor system. At some particular points an average crop will no doubt be made, but in several of the cotton States we cannot reasonably expect anything of the kind. Our impression is that it will prove to be difficult to realize the lowest figure mentioned in the article above—viz: two million bales. A million and a half, we think, will come nearer the truth, and even that amount may not be reached. Our Northern manufacturers and Eastern capitalists will find erelong that they have made a great mistake in giving any countenance to the opponents of the President in Congress. They will find their interests affected by the political distractions which keep the country excited and capital and labor from their proper employment. These cannot put forth their full strength upon uncertainties. The business of the country is sadly suffering from the unwise course of turbulent and short-sighted visionaries at Washington..

☞ The perpetual tramp of the sentinels over the casemate in which Jeff Davis is confined is said to be killing him. This should not be; humanity demands that it should not be. Either the sentinels should make no noise or the distinguished prisoner should be pardoned or paroled. If the prisoner must be punished, let punishment be inflicted in legal form—let him not be murdered by the noise of boots.

Our sympathies have never been more deeply excited than they were in the hospital apartment of Libby Prison two winters ago. At least five hundred prisoners were in the room directly overhead, and the sound of their tramp was most doleful and terrible. And the poor invalids told us, as they have told us since, that it was the same, day and night, the prisoners above tramping through the whole night to keep themselves from freezing. We could not understand how it was possible for the invalids to bear it a single week and live.

The rebel authorities, however, may have intended to do the best they could. But we have peace now, and the Federal authorities can feel themselves under no necessity of letting their eminent prisoner at Fortress Monroe be put to death by slow torture. Pardon him, President Johnson, and invite him to dine with you at the White House. We should like an invitation at the same time.

☞ The Courier complains that nothing which its party can do will please "the opposition." There is one thing, and but one, that the Union men can do to please the Courier's party, and that is to surrender up to the rebel element the whole political control of the State. Isn't it strange that we don't choose to "please" the Courier's party when we could do it upon such easy and honorable terms? How very refractory and ill natured that party must think us!

But the Courier is wrong in thinking and saying that nothing which its party could do would please us. Let that party cut the rebel or quasi-rebel cord that binds it together as an organization. Let it break up, dissolve, melt away, liquefy. Let it quietly combine with the whole Conservative population of Kentucky. Do this, Courier people, and you will "please" where you seem to think you can't. You didn't think of our obvious plan—did you?

Do the 1st of May Convention people propose to run Judge Duvall as a civilian or as a military man? These military heroes, you know, run like the devil!—*Journal.*

We propose to run Judge Duvall as a Statesman. We agree with you, neighbor, that "military heroes run like the devil!" The fact was established at Bull Run battle-field several years ago.—*Courier.*

And the fact that men who are *not* military heroes, may run like several devils, all long legged ones, was pretty well established by all the multifarious runnings that you did during the rebellion.

How very naturally these returned rebel leaders, returned from a crushed rebellion, boast and chuckle over a Federal defeat in the war, but carefully steer clear of any allusion to the tremendous Federal victories that vindicated the cause of the Union and obliterated the rebel Confederacy! Those leaders were never more thoroughly rebels in heart and intention and design than they are to-day.

☞ We understand the Secessionists intend to run candidates of their own in every county of the State for county officers. They design to draw the lines and taboo all candidates who have been tainted with Unionism.

The following is the list, we understand, of their candidates for this county:

W. K. Thomas, Jailer.
Johnson, County Court Clerk.
J. P. Rodgers, City Clerk.
Hansboro, Coroner.
Hoke, County Court Judge.
R Baird, County Attorney.
Davis, Sheriff.

Perhaps the Unionists will allow them to walk over the track unopposed, and perhaps they wont!

☞ When Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, moved the consideration of the President's veto of the Colorado Bill, Mr. Wade of Ohio, objected that the Senate was "thin" The Senate is certainly thin in intellect and thin in patriotism, but it is thick enough in skull and thick enough in face. Indeed, it has "face" enough for a dozen Senates.

☞ Has our old friend Judge Bullock, since he abandoned us, succeeded in getting "*down to the level of the people*"? If he hasn't, how much more time will he probably need? Let him be in a hurry; the people are looking above their "level" and anxiously expecting his condescending advent!

Nobody ever heard Van Buren called "the Great Magician;" "the Little Magician" was always the name from the beginning, whoever it may be that first applied it—Poindexter perhaps.—*Miss. Clarion.*

It wasn't Poindexter, it was Mr. Gales of the old National Intelligencer.

☞ Camp Dick Robinson is the thrice-sacred spot where Judge Duvall was baptized with the sight of all the manifold weapons of battle. Put off your hats and shoes if ever you approach it.

☞ Justice is represented blind, but, in some parts of our country, she is not only blind but deaf, and has lost her senses of taste, smell, and touch.

☞ We beg all editors who have any regard for intelligent and [illegible]

The 30th of May Convention.

On yesterday the delegates to the State Convention assembled at the Academy of Music at 9 o'clock, in order to attend a preliminary meeting that had been announced in the Journal of that day. This meeting was called for the transaction of necessary business, and preparatory to a permanent organization.

Hon. James Harrison, of Louisville, was called upon to preside, and a secretary was also appointed.

On motion, a committee on permanent organization was appointed by the chair, which consisted of the following named gentlemen:

State at Large—Hon. Hamilton Pope and Governor James F. Robinson.
First District—C. T. Gray.
Second District—Hon. Alf. Allen.
Third District—Judge Loring.
Fourth District—C. S. Hill.
Fifth District—Gen. Walter C. Whittaker.
Sixth District—Harvey Myers.
Seventh District—Dr. C. Gano.
Eighth District—Hon. Harrison Taylor.
Ninth District—Edward Dooley, Esq.

The above named committee, after consultation, reported the following named gentlemen as permanent officers of the Convention, viz:

PRESIDENT.
Ex-Governor JAMES F. ROBINSON.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
First District—C. T. Gray.
Second District—John Nall.
Third District—M. T. Hall.
Fourth District—Ben. Spaulding, Sr.
Fifth District—James Harrison.
Sixth District—Wm. Ernst.
Seventh District—Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden.
Eighth District—Col. Wm. H. Hays.
Ninth District—L. T. Moore.

SECRETARIES.
Major Duval English and Captain W. H. Roberts.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.
Captain G. H. McKinney and Thomas Green, Esq.

Previous to the introduction of the report from the committee on permanent organization, and while it was absent from the hall, the immense audience assembled called for Gen W. T. Ward, who soon appeared upon the platform. His remarks were listened to with profound attention, and frequently called forth the most tumultuous applause. In the course of his remarks he declared that it was not his wish or desire to oppress or render obnoxious those who with sincerity and penitence returned to the homes they had deserted at the outbreak of the rebellion, but there were those who still manifested that defiant and intolerant spirit that led to our national calamities, and with these he intended still to wage a warfare, and again conquer them at the ballot-box. These men had expressed an anxiety to receive forgiveness at our hands, but had thus far been loth to return to former loyalty and exhibit that penitence which their past misdeeds so loudly and justly called for. Those who met in the convention of the 1st of May in this city had adopted a specious and deceitful policy, evidently with the design of finally obtaining supreme control of the political affairs of Kentucky. The sentiments they there expressed do not look toward that peace and quietude that we have struggled to obtain for the country. They are not content with the advantages which a settled condition of the State afford, but wish and are zealously striving for power, and entertain the hope that they may one day exercise it over the very men who fought them and forced them back into the Union of their fathers. When this war began I was unwilling to see Kentucky go out of the Union, and did all in my power to prevent it from taking such a suicidal course.

The struggle began, and I am proud to say was ineffectual on the part of those who so traitorously struck at the heart of the nation. I care not what has divided us in times past; if we are Union men, that is all that anyone of us can ask, and no further inquiry is needed. The government of this and every other State of the Union must be placed in the hands of loyal men, and then it will go down to posterity in its purity and beauty; but if it is placed in the hands of men such as met here on the 1st of May, my word for it, there will be another and bloodier revolution than that through which we have fought, and bled, and suffered. Such men would teach you to despise the government that we love so dearly, and to finally rebel against it, as they themselves have done, and with such poor success—charity and mercy are the noblest qualities of the human heart—we will forgive them for their past errors and crimes, but let us not permit them also to trample us under foot! It has now become a question whether those who fought to defend or to destroy the Government are to be most honored. Let us this day settle that question in Kentucky. I am willing to again conquer them at the ballot-box, as well as in the tented field. But let us have concerted action. This we must have, else we can accomplish nothing. They are united and desperate—they have staked all—reputation, money and principle, in order to ensure success Their course is but another strategetic move, and we must meet it as it should be met. Treason has threatened this Government, and still assumes a defiant attitude. It has spread its influence throughout the whole country, both North and South. When this war began I started out with one principle, and that was to defend the Government against the blows of traitors. And there was one who stood among us in that dark and trying hour, when the country was deluged with the blood of her citizens, and when the groans of the dying resounded throughout the land. He has stood faithfully at his post; has upheld us and sustained us in our efforts; has defended the Government in all things; and now that he himself is in peril we should uphold, strengthen and nerve him in the course he is pursuing, and thus enable him to preserve the free and glorious institutions of our country. It was to hold up the sacred precepts of the Constitution that you and I left our happy and quiet homes and struggled through the fearful scenes of the past few years. We are again called upon to save from destruction the same beneficent institutions. Andrew Johnson, the brave patriotic and far seeing statesman, will lead us, and we can safely trust him and his wisdom and sagacity. If we destroy that man's influence, and interrupt the patriotic resolves that inspire him, our fate will be but that which befel the unfortunate republic of Mexico. We will be torn by dissensions, and finally disrupted and ruined. Are you willing to see this done? Then guard against the insidious strokes of rebels and enemies of the Government. The President needs to be nerved in the course he has taken. If we keep ourselves guarded against the assaults of rebels and radicals we will have accomplished every object. Trust neither of them too far, and all will be well.

If war is inaugurated in Europe, ten years will witness an influx of population unprecedented: for it will force men to this country on account of the part they may take in the coming struggle. Let us prepare a home for these refugees from oppression, and such a home as will prove grateful and happy to the weary and battle stained soldier.

For my own part I did not come here to do anything in particular. But while we are here assembled, let us not shrink from expressing our honest views on the great political issues of the day. Some have thought that it would be inexpedient even to do this, but I have always been accustomed from childhood to freely express my honest sentiments, and I freely say that these remarks are my honest convictions. The office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals is an insignificant one—but the rebel element of the State have chosen a man as their standard-bearer who is a fit exponent of the rebel sentiment and principle as it now exists—a man who acknowledges that he has been and still is a sympathizer with the cause for which rebels fought. The Union men of Kentucky must rally, or the victory will not be ours. I am willing to forgive these men, as I said before, and especially those who were forced by circumstances to go into the ranks of the rebel army, but I am not willing to do this when it can not be done without detriment to loyal men. We must, while forgiving them, watch them with a wary and attentive eye. If they go on as they propose to do in the future, they will cause many difficulties and troubles, and, during the coming contest, will override the loyal men of the State unless we put forth an effort to prevent their success. I am in favor of no man but a Union man. If we must have a candidate for this unimportant office, let him be a loyal, Union-loving man, and I am for him as our standard-bearer, and we will be crowned with success in the end.

At the conclusion of General Ward's speech, Colonel Kinney was loudly called for, and at length appeared before the Convention. He did not come to make a speech, but would say that he hoped harmony would prevail in our deliberations. When we had the rebels firmly by the throat, unfortunately we disagreed as to the manner in which to dispose of them. It is our object in assembling here to reunite the Union party of Kentucky against the rebellion. It has been asserted by men who participated in the Convention of the first of May that those who maintained the honor of the Government had prostituted the whole theory of government, and we must now demonstrate that our course has been consistent and righteous. My [illegible] action of this Convention [illegible] the issue, that [illegible] side are those who have attempted to overthrow the government, and on the other side, men who have fought to sustain it. I hold that no State can go out of the Union, nor can she be expelled by any majority of Congress. Another theory, and one in which the honor and integrity of each citizen is involved, is that of sustaining the national credit, and of candidly coming to the determination to bear the burdens that the war has imposed. We want a platform with these principles embodied, and we will go forth to the coming canvass with strength and confidence, and finally be crowned with the laurels of victory. But if discord invades us we will hear again of the triumphs of treason, and of the sentiments that were so freely expressed by traitors in 1861.

Colonel R W. Carpenter, of Covington, was called for at the conclusion of Colonel Kinney's speech, but as the hour for formally opening the Convention had arrived he declined to address the meeting.

A recess of a few minutes was then taken, when the Convention was called to order and Hamilton Pope, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization announced the names of permanent officers, as already given above. The report of the committee was accepted.

Mr. Pope also stated that the committee had had under consideration the proposition to nominate a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and had not been able to come to any conclusion—six having been in favor and six against the proposition. They therefore referred the subject back to the convention, and suggested that if such business was necessary another convention be called for that specific purpose. The committee, on motion, was discharged.

Colonel Carpenter, previous to this action, said he was opposed to the discharge of the committee. If they have reached only these results, we have fallen far short of what is required of us as Union men. Colonel Carpenter then spoke of the merits of certain candidates.

Hon. Alf. Allen said that Colonel Carpenter had mistaken the character of the meeting. When a platform is made, it will be one on which everybody can stand and fight for. Let the Convention decide this question—not the committee.

The Convention was temporarily organized by the appointment of the same officers as had been selected for the preliminary meeting.

Gen. Crittenden, who came in at this moment, was applauded, and called upon to address the convention. He thanked those present for the compliment, but said he only came to unite with others on a platform upon which all could stand, and to defeat the attempt that was being made to reanimate the rebellion in Kentucky. He was indifferent as to who shall be Clerk of the Court of Appeals, but they have made the issue and we must unite the Union strength to defeat their candidate. That man has always entertained principles of secession or sentiments kindred to it. I am against inaugurating another rebellion, and am willing to shake hands, and let the former enemies of the Government come back in peace. I am glad they have put forward a man worthy in all other respects, but I want to beat their best man. It is no new doctrine here that they have accepted. South Carolina presented the same question in the shape of nullification more than thirty years ago. We have conquered these men with bayonets, cannon, and bravery, and we must conquer them again with the ballot-box. Give us any man who is a Union man, and we will defeat Duvall by 30,000 majority.

At the conclusion of General Crittenden's remarks, ex-Governor Robinson, the permanent President of the Convention, was conducted to the chair, and introduced to the audience. He said: It affords me high gratification to have the confidence of so large a body of gentlemen who represent the loyalty of Kentucky—to be surrounded by the very men who mounted the ramparts of the State, and who faced the foe and confounded them; men, who, when Kentucky was in the midst of the storm and tempest, held her fast to her moorings, held her fast to this Union; men in whose veins flows pure the blood of their illustrious ancestors; men true and loyal to that mighty trust transmitted them—Union and liberty. Such men as the world has never before or since produced; who, when they had been triumphant in the great struggle, had the magnanimity to proclaim peace and pardon to traitors, a restoration to their property and rights. The world has never exhibited such a scene.

After again thanking the Convention for the honor conferred, Gov. Robinson sat down, amid great applause. A motion to appoint a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of one from each Congressional District, and two from the State at large, was offered and carried. The President informed the Convention that he would announce this Committee after dinner.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till 2½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at half past two o'clock, Ex-Governor Robinson in the Chair.

Col. Kinney stated that a portion of the Union men of Kentucky who had co-operated with the Union party during the war had made certain objections to portions of the call that had assembled this body together, and feeling that they were not included in the invitation to assemble with us to-day, had met yesterday and appointed a committee on resolutions. This committee had not yet acted, and he would therefore move that this Convention invite the members of the committee to confer with the Committee on Resolutions just appointed by this Convention, and by this means make a platform upon which all Union men of the State could safely stand, and through which the candidate of the rebel organization might be overwhelmed.

General Whitaker, in answer to the proposition of Colonel Kinney, said that all persons, of whatever party, had a right to come into this Convention if they see proper to do so, but he did not think it was our duty to insist upon their presence. We want to put down rebels, who are now showing another front than that which they have borne during the past five years. We object to no one who sees proper to affiliate with us. If the gentlemen referred to cannot do this, who can they affiliate with?

The President suggested to Col. Kinney that if it was his object to increase the number of the Committee on Resolutions, he would be obliged to decide such a movement out of order. Such a thing could not be accomplished except by a motion to reconsider the motion which called the committee into existence.

Col. Kinney said that it was not his object to increase the number of the committee, but simply to perform an act of courtesy and to give men a right to come into the Convention and take part in its deliberations—a right that he thought was justly their due. He held that it was proper and just that this Convention manifest a desire to have them present, and to show that we wish to harmonize for one grand effort and object—that of defeating the rebel candidate.

General Whitaker moved an amendment—that every Union man in the State be invited to be present and take part in the deliberations of the Convention.

The amendment was lost.

Colonel Kinney's motion, as originally introduced, was then offered and carried.

The Clerk of the Convention then proceeded to call the counties, and notified delegates to come forward and hand in the lists.

After the call had been completed, it was announced that forty-four counties of the State were properly represented in the Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions, consisted of the following-named gentlemen:

State at large—Hon Hamilton Pope, General T. J. Crittenden;
1st District—Hon. C. T. Graves;
2d " —Alf. Allen;
3d " —J. W. Gorin;
4th " —R. J. T. Brown;
5th " —Gen W. T. Ward.
6th " —Gen. John W. Finnell;
7th " —Gen. Mat C. Johnson;
8th " —Wm Woodcock;
9th " —Hon Harrison Taylor,

EVENING SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment the Convention met in evening session at [illegible] o'clock. Governor Robinson being present called the meeting to order.

The Committee on Credentials through their chairman made a report, which was accepted:

Adair—Judge Alexander and Captain Hundsman.
Allen—W. A. Brown, Daniel Huntman, and Judge Mansfield.
Bourbon—R. M. Kelly.
Barren—J. W. Gorin.
Boone—J. W. Muler, Geo. Baker, R. B. Johnson, and J Patmore.
Boyd—Colonel L. T. Moore and H. B. Broadens.
Boyle—J. C. Barkley and Col. John Cowan.
Bracken—Colonel L J. Bradford, W. H Reynolds, M. Welr, and H. E. Weir.
Breckinridge—Alf Allen.
Bullitt—J. Shepherd, D Herndon, J. D. Hudson, James Moore, J. V Thompson, Wm. Hibbs, Colonel Wesley Phelps, Dennis P. Duvall, Dr. S A. McKay, L. Hoagland T Tucker, S. W. Purcell, W. R. Thompson, Colonel [illegible] L. Harrison, James W. Hoagland, and John Waters.
Caldwell—C. T. Gray and O [illegible] Baker.
Campbell—Brooke.
Carter—J N Hard.
[illegible]—Chas. B. Tate.
Christian—Col. W. H. Roberts, A. H. Clark, John Noel, Dr. Kelly, R. Dewett, C. McKee, J. P. Campbell, Sr., J. C. Parker W. H. Sasseen.
Clark—[illegible] T. Buckner.
[illegible]
D. G. Venable, John Branson, C. C. Marchant, Gen. McCarta, G. Crumbo.
Gallatin—J. D. Pullian.
Grant—Col. W. O'Neil.
Green—W. B Allen, J. W. Lewis.
Greenup—E. F. Dulin.
Hardin—S. Thomas, Dr. W. F. Combs, Capt. Brady, H. B. Helm; J. W. Hall, J. R. Richards, Martin Hardin, Ben. Hardin, B. A. Williamson, John Stewart, W. Guggins, J. Guggins, W. S. McGill, D. B Strange, Judge A. H. Churchill.
Harrison—A. H. Ward.
Hart—Dr. T. J. Walton, F. A. Smith, W. F. Craddock, Jesse Craddock, G. R Taylor. J. A. Faggel, W Gibson, Theodore Moneypenny, C. S. Givens. H. C. Martin
Henry—M. Jones, C. Scott, James Sandifern, W H Stratton, A. W. Bashaw, A. P. McCalister, M. Hardesty, and Henry Ellis.
Hopkins—John L Peyton.
Jefferson—General W. C. Whitaker, Nevill Bullitt, H A. Bufmeyer, A Blankenbaker, Jesse Churcher, Edward Hikes, George Hikes, Dr. Wm. Allen, Stephen Ormsby, Wm. Newkirk, Wm. Goose, A. G. Watts, F. Stucky, Lawrence Young, James Harrison, James Thornberry, Philip Thornberry, Peter H Ansle, Dr. B. H. Kerrick, Frank Dravo, George Johnson, Charles Omar, Jefferson Manders, Anthony Welsert, H. C. Jones, J. A. Sweeney, Thomas S Kennedy, P. D. Barbour, Hamilton Ormsby, Ellas Dorsey, jr., E. O Hobbs, James Ficklin, W, D. S. Taylor, James F. Allison, George Herr, E. J. Young, Frank Collins, George H Leary, John S. Skinner, Dabney Taylor, James Malone, Dr. Stephen Reid, James A. Reasor, Randall Clark, James Finley, James Muster, Dr. S W. Marshall, Jacob Brisco. Frank Melot, Col. A. J Alexander, Andrew Hikes, H S. Fall, Luke Kellar, Col. Womack.
City of Louisville—Hamilton Pope, Gen. W. T. Ward, S. S. Bush, Jas. L. Danforth, Hon. Henry Pirtle, John G. Barrett, W. R Thompson, Gen J. T. Boyle, Henry Dent, John M Delph, Pat Campion, Moses Bennett, John W. Sterey, Dr. J. W Maxwell, Jonathan Clark, J. F. Butterwick, Philip Tomppert, Sr., Gen. W. Doane, W. F. Rubel, Michael Downing, L. Eiseman, P. F. German, J. D. Osborne, H. Wolford, J. W. Earick, W. H. Robinson, W. P. Hahn, Thos. Ryan, W. S. Bodley, George W. Caruth, Wm. Kaye, Col. J. R Boone, Hon P. B. Muir, Pat Joyce, Wm Mix, W R Kinney, James L. Brown, W. R. Brown, W. E Glore, Zach Shelley, Captain Andrews, George D. Prentice, J. B Kinkead, Col W. H. Roberts.
Kenton—Wm. Ernst, J. W. Finnell, H. E. Wilson, J. C Sayers, J. S. Henderson, T. A Wilson, R. B. Carpenter, Harvey Meyers, Wm. Marshall.
Lincoln—Geo. C. Rife, Geo. H. McKinney, John W. Shelby.
Logan—S F Johnson, T. B Blakey, Presley Moorehead, John Gormley, W. R Harris.
McLean—J. T. Jackson, D. C. Turner.
Marion—Ben. Spaulding, C. S. Hill, Dr. G. Forest, W P. Beauchamp, A Corley, H. W. Parker, O. Ames. Geo. W. Cravens, Felix Matheng.
Monroe—W. M. Riggs, John M. Frame, Jas. Bartley.
Montgomery—Wm. T. Hanley, P. G. Flood.
Nelson—Dr. Wm. Elliott, E H. McKay, Dr. G. W. D. F Wilson. —— Forman, John Fenton, Bara Goldrick
Oldham—H. L. Givens, W. B. Mosley, J. K. Mahan, M. Overstreet, Jas. Russell, Robt. Mahan, A. W. Wells, F. M. Barbour, Capt. Ed. Bryant.
Owen—Duval English, Wedon Sleet, John B. McHatton, J. W. Thornton, Dr. J. B English, Jack Jones, Geo. McKinzies, Jesse McPheron, Wm. Scheverteka.
Pendleton—J. W. Rollins, J. E. Records, E. W. Knight.
Russell—S. T. Dickerson, C. C. Buster.
Scott—Gov. Robinson, S. F. Gano. H. Rankins, Chas. Knox, J. G. Parrish, E. H. Parrish.
Shelby—J. H. Hornsby, C. T. Stuck, S. T. Daine, Thomas Tood, Col. M. C. Taylor, H Ballard, C. Utterback, J. K. Logan, Dan. Polk, O. W. Harding, F. Neal, and N. Sharp.
Simpson—John Bothlek, and G. M. Henry.
Trimble—Silas Gatewood.
Warren—W. V. Loving, Alex. Graham, S. Y. Garrison, Wm. Brown, and M. T. Hall.
Washington—R J. Browne, Hugh McElroy, F. S. Hill, Henry Brown, Col. W. H. Hays, G. W. Burcheart, Tom Wilson, E L Davidson, and Milton A. Brady.
Woodford—P. B Morrow, L. Sublitt, and John Husden.

Hon. Hamilton Pope, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, announced that the committee had met and adopted a series of resolutions, but previous to reading them he read a resolution emanating from the committee of which Col. Byzur was chairman, without recommending any action upon it. The platform offered for the consideration of the Convention reads as follows:

Resolved, That, cherishing the glorious memories of the past, and looking to the honor and glory of our common country, Kentucky has always stood, and will always stand, in the Union of the States and opposed to secession, believing that therein, under the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof and in conformity therewith, if obeyed and enforced, the American people have the wisest and best government on earth.

Resolved, That the heresies of secession and rebellion having been triumphantly crushed by the loyal armies of the United States, we regard the union of the States as constitutionally restored, and view with alarm every effort to overthrow it, no matter from what source it may come; and we pledge ourselves peaceably and under the laws to resist it, and bring back the government to the great truths and principles of the Constitution taught by our fathers, and the duties and rights of the people thereunder.

Resolved, That the principles avowed by the President in his annual message, looking to the practical restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, meets our hearty approval; that we cordially indorse his general policy in his efforts against secession and fanaticism, to restore fraternal relations between the people of the States; that in Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, we recognize the patriot who, above party, has given to the nation the influence and power of his position in restoring the Union, and we pledge him the earnest and disinterested support all Union men of Kentucky, in all his conflicts with both extremes who seek to change, undermine, or destroy the cherished forms of our Government

Resolved, That we condemn as a pure usurpation the assumption of judicial powers by the "Freedmen's Bureau" in fining, imprisoning and seizing the property of citizens of Kentucky, without pretense of law, and in subversion of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the thanks of the nation are due to the army and navy who so bravely suppressed the rebellion to destroy the Union of the States.

On motion, the resolutions were adopted as a whole unanimously.

The resolution first read by Mr. Pope as coming from Col. Byzur reads as follows:

Whereas, This Convention has not been called with a view to the nomination of a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals; and, whereas, since the call was first issued a convention of men representing the rebel element of the State has been held, and has nominated a candidate representing the secession element Now, for the purpose of maintaining the supremacy of the Union men in the political control of the Commonwealth and resisting the revival of the pernicious doctrine of secession, we call upon all the Union men of the State, in favor of this object to nominate delegates to a convention to be held in the city of Louisville on the 4th day of July, 1866, for the purpose of nominating a Union candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in opposition to the nominee of the rebel convention.

Col. Carpenter said he had a resolution to introduce for the consideration of the Convention He believed that if the matter of selecting a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals was postponed until the 4th of July, it would be virtually yielding the field to Judge Duvall. He considered the election of Judge Duvall to this office a public calamity. The Convention that nominated him was simply a rebel Convention. This rebellion was not only a stupid thing but the most wicked thing that ever took place in this country. They who attempt to scuttle the vessel should have nothing to do with its control. We can come to the conclusion to unite on one principle, and that is, to sustain and support the government, and fight traitors. Better take a half rebel than the one they selected. If they can't take a half, let them take a quadroon, and if they can't get him, let them take an octoroon—but by all means don't take an out-and-out rebel.

If we don't make a fight against Duvall, he will be elected, and we will be hewers of wood and drawers of water immediately afterward

I now offer for the consideration of this Convention, the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention will now proceed to recommend some person as a suitable candidate to receive the suffrages of the Union party of the State for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Gen. John W. Finnell nominated Col. R. R. Bolling as a candidate, in response to the resolution of Col. Carpenter. Gen. Boyle seconded the nomination, and the announcement was received with tumultuous applause. Gen. Boyle then spoke of the past course and loyal sentiments of Col. Bolling, and of his capacity for the office. Said that he had always been a Union man, and firm and fearless in the advocacy of loyal sentiments. I believe that Bolling can be elected without a doubt, if the Union men of the State will organize and unite upon him.

Gen. Whitaker read a letter, in which Col. Bolling spoke of his hopes concerning the action of the Convention. He said that he hoped the President would be indorsed in all things that were conservative, consistent and right Gen. Whitaker was not in favor of Mr. Bolling as a candidate, but he was willing to sacrifice everything in order to insure the success of the Union party. He had other preferences, but if it was the wish of this Convention to accept this man as a candidate, he would support him with all his powers.

Col. Kinney said that on the 8th of January, 1861, assembled in convention at that time, he expressed himself in favor of coercion and of sustaining the Government. Some two years ago a division was made in the Union party, but at the present time there is not one living issue to keep apart the factions that were at that time made. It is the first, highest and most earnest duty of every Union man to defeat the nominee of the 1st of May Convention, therefore I most heartily sustain the nomination made by Gen. Finnell. We have crushed them in the battle-field and at the ballot-box, and we can do it again.

The motion offered by General Finnell was then given, and carried unanimously.

Colonel Carpenter moved that an executive committee of five be appointed for the State. Carried.

General Boyle moved that the proceedings of this convention be published in the Louisville Journal and Democrat and that other papers throughout the State be requested to [illegible] ted, directing the Secretary of the convention to forward to the President of the United States a copy of the resolutions adopted.

Governor Robinson will announce the names of members of the Executive Committee through the newspapers, this arrangement having been made owing to the lateness of the hour, and the want of time for consultation.

The Convention, on motion, then adjourned *sine die*.

No one can say that this Convention has been a failure. On the contrary it has been a complete and triumphant success. It was composed of men who have been identified thoroughly throughout the entire rebellion with the Union party, and who are acknowledged everywhere to be the solid and influential citizens of the Commonwealth. Their presence and support will prove a tower of strength, and will be the means of giving encouragement and of infusing vigor into the ranks of the party.

The evening session was peculiarly enthusiastic and harmonious. All desired the overthrow of a common enemy, and evinced, by the cordial and hearty expressions made, their actual feelings and fixed determination.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, NEW YORK.
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, WILLIAM WRIGHT. je29 d&wly

GREEN & GREEN,
Main and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
HATS, FURS, AND FURNISHING GOODS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Shirts and Underwear.
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J. E. CURRAN, S. S. TURNER, THOS. H. TAYLOR, Of Frankfort, Ky.
J. E. CURRAN & CO.,
Cotton Factors
AND
General Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
CONSIGNMENTS OF BAGGING AND ROPE, PROVISIONS, and Western Produce solicited. Sales and returns promptly made.
Refer, by permission, to
Bank of Kentucky, Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, } Frankfort.
Pepper & Watson, H. D. Newcomb & Bro., C. N. Warren & Co., } Louisville.
febl d&m?
[Democrat copy in same style and send bill to advtr.]

REMOVAL.
GEO. W. MORRIS. J. M. HEATH
GEO. W. MORRIS,
Wholesale Grocer
AND DEALER IN
FOREIGN FRUITS,
113 Main street, north side, bet. Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ Agent for the sale of the Best Brands of Copper Distilled Whisky.
Where can be found at all times a large and well assorted stock of choice goods, embracing a greater variety than is usually kept in houses in this line of business here or elsewhere. City and country merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves before making their purchases. f7 d&y1

PIANOS.
REDUCTION IN PRICES. CALL AND SEE THEM.
D. P. FAULDS,
m22 d&t 79 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

STRAYED OR STOLEN
STRAYED OR STOLEN—A LIGHT SORREL HORSE, pony built, flax mane and tail, about 15 hands high, about 10 years old, having saddle-marks along the backbone, and the left hind foot white. He strayed or was stolen from near the tollgate on the Beargrass Turnpike Road on last Thursday, about 3 o'clock P. M. A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery.
WM. H. REDIN,
Pres't Beargrass Turnpike Co.,
m31 d3 No. 140 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Masonic Notice.
THERE WILL BE A CALLED COMMUNICATION of CLARKE LODGE (No 51), F. & A. M. THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, May 31, 1866, at their Hall, at 8 o'clock. All members are hereby notified to be present, as business of importance is to be transacted By order of S. W.
m31 d1 CHAS. A. SMITH, Sec'y.

PURE CHLOROFORM,
FOR INHALATION, PREPARED AND FOR SALE by THOS. E. JENKINS & CO.,
m31 d3 Chemists, cor. Third and Walnut sts.

PURE ETHER.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY 0,720.
Boiling point 98 degrees Fahr.
This ether is specially adapted for producing general and local anæsthesia. Prepared and for sale by
THOS. E. JENKINS & CO.,
m31 d3 Chemists, cor. Third and Walnut sts.

A GREAT INVENTION.
SORGO CANE IS NOW RAISED BY ALMOST every farmer, and it has been an important desideratum to convert the sirup into sugar. Mr. Hunt, of Iowa, has invented a machine by which five to seven pounds of beautiful dry sugar is produced in a few moments from a gallon of the sorgo sirup. Machines are on exhibition at John Snyder & Co's. on Main street, between First and Second, where those interested are invited to see the separating process m31 d3*

INFORMATION TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.
REDUCED RATES.
The National Express and Transportation Co.
CARRIES FREIGHT TO AND FROM THE PRINCIPAL EASTERN CITIES 50 to 75 cents per one hundred pounds cheaper than any other Express Company, and makes as good time.
Rates from New York $4 00 per one hundred pounds.
Rates from Philadelphia $3 75 " " "
Rates from Baltimore $3 50 " " "
Money, Valuable Packages, and Small Parcels carried also at reduced rates.
Bankers and Brokers will find it to their interest to ship by this Company, as it offers them low rates and INSURANCE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
H. WILSON, Agent.
☞ Office No. 250 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth. m1 d

AMERICAN
I have saved more than 5,000 persons from death, for they cure in a single day Cholera, Dysentery, all Summer Complaints, Fever and Ague, and Neuralgia. Also a sure cure for Coughs and Rheumatism. All Druggists sell them.
ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Proprietors, Springfield, Mass.

LIFE DROPS
ROOT'S PESTACHINA preserves the life of the Hair changes it from gray to its original color in three weeks—prevents the hair from falling—is the best article for dressing the hair ever found in market—will surely remove dandruff and cure all diseases of the

PESTACHINE
scalp—is delightfully perfumed, cures baldness, and will not stain the skin—is a perfect Restorer and Dressing combined. No other preparation for the hair contains Pestachio Nut Oil. Sold by all Druggists
DUMAS, BARNES & CO., Agents, New York.
ORRIN SKINNER & CO, Sole Proprietors,
m5 d3m? Springfield, Mass.

JUST RECEIVED:
FEATHER-DUSTERS;
Fly-Brushes;
Crumb Brushes;
Buckets, Brooms, &c.; at AL. BOURLIER'S.
m31 d3 79 Fifth st.

PLATED, PLANISHED, AND JAPANNED WARE—A large stock just imported and for sale at AL. BOURLIER'S.
m31 d3 79 Fifth st.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE in great variety;
Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware;
Porcelain-lined Ware;
Table and Pocket Cutlery;
Bird Cages and Tinned Iron Ware.
The largest assortment in the West at AL. BOURLIER'S.
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THE LANE & BODLEY
Portable Circular Saw-Mills,
Portable Steam Engines,
SHINGLE MACHINES,
CORN-MILLS AND SHAFTING,
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.
LANE & BODLEY,
Corner John and Water streets, CINCINNATI.
Applicants for descriptive Circulars will specify the Machinery they need.
may1 d1y

BURR, ESOPUS, & COLOGNE MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTHS, BELTING, SMUT MACHINES, HOISTING SCREWS, IRON LIFT SCREWS, IRON PROOF STAFFS, MILL PICKS, &c. The subscriber can now furnish the single grades as well as Millstones of the Cologne generally, of the very best quality, and at lower prices than any other house in the country, as he is importing stock in large quantities for supplying the trade, Millwrights, and Millers, direct.
JOHN J. BELL,
Importer and Manufacturer,
mr? d?m ? Robinson st., N. Y.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.
BY VIRTUE OF VENDI NO. —, ISSUED FROM the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville the undersigned, on [illegible], will offer for sale, at the U. S. Marshal's office, Custom house, in this city, on [illegible], 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., barrels of Road Whisky, [illegible] to be sold by [illegible] cash.
W. A. MERIWETHER,
U. S. M. K. D.
EDWARD D[illegible]

TYPE FOR SALE.
SEVERAL HUNDRED POUNDS [illegible] Apply at Journal office.

$150 PER MONTH AND ALL [illegible] WANTED—AGENTS [illegible] the NEW $20 BAKER SEWING MACHINE [illegible]
W. H. HUNTER[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

Black Lace Points and Rotundas
JUST RECEIVED at THORNTON & ROGERS'S,
m29 d6 105 Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth.

DRYGOODS
CHEAP
AT
E.B.NUGENT'S
JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS
IN
Black and Colored Silks,
Organdies and Jaconets,
Grenadines, Mozambiques, Lenos,
Percals, Chintzes, &c.
Traveling Dress Goods
In great variety.
Lace Points, Rotunds, and Shawls
In assortment.
Hosiery and Gloves,
Dress Trimmings, &c.,
Parasols and Sun-Shades,
All of which will be sold cheap by
E. B. NUGENT,
142 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.
m?9 d4

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
AT THE
Cheap Lace Store.
JUST RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM EUROPE, A splendid assortment of
ANTIMACASSARS,
Most elegant Covers for Pillows, Chairs, Tables, etc.
Also
Embroidered Table Covers,
Embroidered Slippers,
Real black Thread Lace Veils,
Real black Guipure Lace Capes, etc.
To close out, a lot of
REMNANTS
Of real Valenc. Laces and Edgings
At low prices at CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'S,
m29 d6 103½ Fourth street.

KENTUCKY LEAD WORKS,
Ninth st., bet. Main and River,
HASLETT, LEONARD & CO. WHITE LEAD Warranted Strictly PURE LOUISVILLE, KY.
WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE trade with our brand of PURE WHITE LEAD, and would ask the special attention of dealers and consumers to this article, feeling confident that it will be found equal, if not superior, to any Lead now in market. Parties ordering Leads would do well to remember the brand and give it a trial. For sale by dealers generally.
We are also manufacturing all the various qualities of cheap Leads.
HASLETT, LEONARD, & CO.
Office No. 28 Ninth st., Louisville, Ky. m2 d3

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
Cape May, N. J.
THIS FAVORITE
SEA SIDE SUMMER RESORT
WILL OPEN
FOR THE SEASON
ON THE
First of June.
For terms, &c., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
m31 d12* Cape May, N. J.

F. W. MERZ,
LOUISVILLE
ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY
AND
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
Manufacturer of
IRON FRONTS, COLUMNS, CAPS AND BASES, CORNICES, AND GENERAL BUILDING CASTINGS, IRON RAILINGS, VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, SAFES, BANK AND JAIL WORKS;
Agent for
James Sargent's Patent Magnetic Bank Locks,
Of Rochester, N. Y.
Green st., bet. Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

TO THE LADIES.
E. ROUSSEL respectfully informs the Ladies of Louisville and vicinity of a new and perfect system of Hair-cutting which immediately stops the Hair from falling, no matter from what cause, removes all split ends of the Hair and causing the short and broken ones to grow long and even, and yet apparently without diminishing the length and thickness, but giving such health and reaction to the hair as can in no other way be obtained.
P. S.—Ladies waited upon at their residences. Ladies' Hair dressed in the most fashionable styles. [illegible]
All orders addressed to E. Roussel, Box 735 Post-office, Louisville, Ky., will be attended to.
[illegible] m25 d6*

M. Kean, Phil. Judge, E. O'Bannon, E. C. Bohne.
LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
Main street, between Sixth and Seventh.
M. KEAN & CO., Proprietors.
THIS HOUSE, HAVING BEEN UNDERGOING thorough repairs, and being entirely refurnished, is now in complete order for the reception of guests.
m? d?m

TO TAX-PAYERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED a "Board of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of Louisville" by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, hereby give notice that the books of assessment for the city taxes for the year 1866 have been completed and are now open for the inspection of tax-payers, at the Assessors' Office, corner Sixth and Jefferson streets.
[illegible] for corrections or abatement of taxes must be made in writing to the Board of Commissioners within thirty days from the [illegible] of May, 1866.
WM. McCARRELL,
A W R. HARRIS,
H. WOLFORD,
J. [illegible],
H. SPALDING, JR.

LAST NOTICE
To the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Texas.
THE LOAN OF $1 PER SHARE ON EACH SHARE of the Railroad Stock, as required by [illegible] 15th March, 1866, must be paid [illegible] if not paid by that time, the stock will be forfeited. Stockholders [illegible] the Loan must send the certificates also, that they may be sent to the office in Texas for transfer.
H. BURKHARDT, Agent.

FULTZ, JAMES, & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in best quality of
Pittsburg Coal.
OFFICE REMOVED TO SIXTH STREET, WEST side, one door south of Market street. Sales on [illegible]. Orders by railroad and country will be [illegible].

To the Ladies
MRS. M. J. OSBORN has returned to take and trim [illegible] and Hair to order [illegible] No. 1 [illegible] between Third and Fourth.

DENTAL NOTICE.
[illegible] 170 FIFTH STREET, opposite [illegible] with Dr. J. F. Canine [illegible]
W. H. GATES.

TUCKER & MALONE,
[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.
AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, May 31, at 4 o'clock, will be sold at auction, for account of whom it may concern, at the Portland wharf, the following goods:
6 boxes Oranges;
6 boxes Lemons;
? bales Spanish Moss;
1? bales Rags.
Terms cash. A. Q. ROSS.
m31 d1

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
67 SIXTH STREET.
THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, May 31, 1866, at 10 o'clock, at our Auction-rooms, we will sell a large and varied assortment of Goods, consisting in part of Mattings, Ladies' Dress Goods Youths' Children's, and Ladies' shoes; 10,000 Cigars, 5 boxes Tobacco, and a general assortment of Goods. Sale positive to close consignments.
Terms cash. S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
m31 d1 Auctioneers.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES
BY
THOS. ANDERSON & CO.
OF
DRY GOODS BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING, SOFT AND STRAW HATS, &c.
ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 30th and 31st May, at 9 A. M. each day, will be offered a large [illegible] assorted Dry Goods, on account of a number of [illegible]. At 12 M. will be offered [illegible] Ready made Clothing, just received, and comprising extensive lines of the best [illegible] we have offered this season. [illegible] Also will be [illegible] Clothing, Dusters, &c. Also a stock of Men's and Boys' Soft and Fur Hats.
Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
m29 d4 Auctioneers.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, FINE SHOW CASE, also A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, COATS, PANTS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, NECK TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, &c.
AT AUCTION.
ON THURSDAY MORNING, May 31, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson. I will sell as above.
Terms cash. J. D. WRIGHT,
m29 d3 Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.
FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.
ON THURSDAY MORNING, May 31, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at a private residence, No. [illegible] street, between Chestnut and Gray, the entire Household Furniture, in part as follows: Parlor hair-seat Chairs and Sofas, marble-top Tables, Etagere Bookcase, Tapestry, and Ingrain Carpets; marble-top Bureaus and Washstands, [illegible] marble top narrow-back Sideboard, Extension Table, Wardrobes, Cook Stove and Kitchen Utensils, with every other article necessary to the complete Furniture of a private residence furnished in first-class style, all of which is nearly new. The furniture was rented privately. Sale positive, as the owner is removing from the city.
Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
m29 d3 Auctioneer.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.
TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT ON MARKET STREET, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.
ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 31, 1866, at 3 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, a nice Two-story Brick House and Lot, situated as above. House contains [illegible]. Sale positive and peremptory, as the owner is about [illegible] the city.
Terms one-half cash, balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest and lien.
S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
m2? d7 Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE
AT AUCTION.
ON FRIDAY MORNING, June 1, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-rooms, No. 52 Main street, I will sell, for account of U. S. Medical Department, the whole outfit of the Bowling Green Post Hospital, consisting, in part, 175 Linen Sheets, ? Blankets, 93 Counterpanes, 44 Mattresses, 81 Mosquito Bars, 73 Pillow-Cases, 48 Iron Bedsteads, Shirts, [illegible] Gowns, Towels, &c. Also a large quantity of Medicines, Dressings, Surgical Instruments and Implement Utensils, &c.
Sale positive. Terms cash.
By order of Maj. Gen. Thomas, Comd'g Dpt. of Tenn.
m31 d3 WM TWEDDLE Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
LARGE AND SPECIAL CASH SALE OF 6-4 FRENCH CASSIMERES, BLACK CLOTHS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.
With a large and excellent line of
SEASONABLE AND WELL MADE CLOTHING,
AT AUCTION
ON FRIDAY MORNING, June 1, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-rooms.
☞ Sale positive to close consignments and to pay cash advances.
☞ Previous to sale of Dry Goods, 4 cases very superior Grape Wine.
S. G. HENRY & CO.
m31 d3 Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
EXCELLENT BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT AND LARGE UNIMPROVED BUILDING LOT
AT AUCTION.
ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, June 1, at 2½ o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, on the north side of Main street, near Twentieth street, a desirable
WELL BUILT BRICK COTTAGE,
containing 5 rooms, pantry, good cellar, cistern, and stable. Yard beautifully ornamented with fruit trees and shrubbery. Lot 60 feet front by 195 deep.
Also a very desirable BUILDING LOT, northeast corner of Main and Twentieth streets, 60 feet front by 195 deep.
TERMS—One-half cash, balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest and lien.
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
m31 d3 Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.
GROCERY STAND, STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE, on the corner of First and [illegible] streets,
AT AUCTION.
ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, June 1, 1866, at 3 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, [illegible] corner of First and [illegible] streets, [illegible] Fixtures, and Lease. The lease extends two years. Sale positive, as the owner is about leaving the city.
Terms cash. S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Walnut Street Residence at Auction.
ON MONDAY, June 4, 1866, about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., I will sell, at the Courthouse door, A desirable Two-story Brick House and Lot, situated on the south side of Seventh and Walnut streets, fronting 30 feet on Walnut street and running back [illegible] feet to an alley. The house has 8 rooms. Bidders can examine premises
Terms—One third cash, balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, with interest and lien.
THOS. A. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
SPECIAL REAL ESTATE AUCTION NOTICE.
THE TEN VALUABLE AND WELL-LOCATED BUILDING LOTS [illegible] Mr. J. B. Smith [illegible] Monday afternoon, but, on account of the rain, the sale was postponed. [illegible] on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, June 1, [illegible].
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
m31 d3 Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
ON FRIDAY MORNING, June 1st, 1866, at 10 [illegible] between [illegible] and Sixth [illegible].
S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
m31 d Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.
VALUABLE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING AND LOT AT AUCTION.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 2, at 4½ o'clock [illegible]
C. C. SPENCER,
Auctioneer.

M. J. FRIEDMAN,
Auction and Commission
MERCHANT,
SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION [illegible] made at [illegible].
M. J. FRIEDMAN, Auctioneer.
[illegible] Opposite [illegible] Music Store.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
67 SIXTH STREET.
PORTLAND AVENUE COTTAGE & LOT, NO. 1[illegible].
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 2, 1866, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell at auction a very nice Cottage and Lot, situated [illegible] Dr. Watson's. Sale positive, by order of a non-resident.
Terms one half cash; balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest and lien.
SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO.,
m31 d Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
67 SIXTH STREET.
Twenty Valuable Building Lots
IN PORTLAND.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 2, 1866, at 5 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, [illegible] and Market streets, in Portland, Twenty Building Lots [illegible] by order of [illegible].
S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

WE WISH TO CALL THE ATTENTION [illegible] and lady who [illegible] to the [illegible] EUREKA BROOM [illegible] Every one knows the unlimited demand for this useful article, and, [illegible] the [illegible] Broom, the principal ones are its durability and the cheapness, ease, and dispatch with which it can at any time be renewed, and therefore [illegible] economy. Any gentleman or lady, man or woman can make a perfect broom, without any practice, in ten minutes, and renew it as it wears out. Farmers can raise a few hills of broom corn each year, and, having purchased the broom for $1, can make their own without the expense of a shilling or penny; and in the cities people may renew their brooms at pleasure [illegible] [illegible]
Office No. [illegible], between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.

United States Internal Revenue.
[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SWEET OPOPONAX! SWEET OPOPONAX!
E. T. Smith & Co.'s New Perfume from Mexico.
For many years it was supposed that this country could not vie with Europe in the cultivation of Flowers for the manufacture of Perfumery. The discovery of the SWEET OPOPONAX OF MEXICO by E. T. Smith & Co. has for ever banished this delusion.
E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.
El Correo states: "The Opoponax is the sweetest Extract ever made" m29 d6

TO DYE EASY
is very desirable. MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best in the world. Complete in one bottle. No wash, no stain, no trouble. A child can apply it. Persons wishing to avoid the publicity of having their Hair dyed in public, can
DYE AT HOME
better than any barber can do it, by using THE VENETIAN DYE. It does not rub off or make the Hair appear dusty or dead, but imparts new life and luster. Gives a beautiful black or brown, as preferred. Price 75 cents. Prepared by A. I. MATHEWS, N. Y.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, Wholesale Agents.
my9 eodly

J. HINZEN. B. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
Piano - Forte
MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ A fine stock of Pianos always on hand at the lowest Eastern prices. Also an assortment of Pianos for rent jy29 dtf

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.
This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
f7 dly

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the World Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye! No disappointment—no ridiculous tints. Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all Druggists 39 dly

Preserve Your Hair!—Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs.—This unrivaled preparation cleanses and beautifies the hair immediately, rendering the hair soft and pliable; prevents disease of the scalp, premature decay of the hair, and baldness.
C. BATCHELOR, New York, and all Druggists.
? dly

U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.
(Most centrally located).
HAS UNDERGONE THOROUGH REPAIR.
STOCKTON, LEAHY, & CO.
JOHN T. COX, Chief Clerk. may23 dtf

WEST BADEN SPRINGS.
To Invalids and Pleasure-Seekers.
THIS DELIGHTFUL WATERING PLACE HAS been for years recognized as the chief resort of health and pleasure seekers from all parts of the country.
During the past season very large and attractive buildings have been added to the West Baden [illegible] dining hall, [illegible] feet long by [illegible] feet in width, also additional chambers and rooms for 25 families.
The West Baden Springs are situated in Orange county, Ind. They are reached by the New Albany and Salem Railroad, which carries passengers to Orleans, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to the Shoals, whence coaches carry them to the Springs, [illegible] from the former and fourteen [illegible] the latter place.
For accommodations, terms, &c., application should be promptly made to H. WILKINS, Proprietor.
Messrs. J. BREINIG & CO have taken exclusive control for the season of the BAR, which has been refitted and supplied with [illegible] and the [illegible] BILLIARD TABLES and superior TEN-PIN ALLEYS, which have been refitted [illegible].

Beall & Breinig's String Band
has been engaged for the season, and those who incline to "trip it on the light fantastic toe" will have [illegible] to participate in this delightful, healthful, and rational recreation.
The first Grand Ball [illegible] comes off on the [illegible] day in June
H. WILKINS.

AT COST! AT COST!
I will offer on and after
MONDAY, MAY 21,
My entire stock of fine
Silk Cloaks and Basques
At Prime Cost!
This is a rare opportunity for Ladies to purchase.
BAZAAR OF FASHION,
Fourth st., opposite National Hotel.
J. MARTIN.

FOSTER, COPELAND, & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
Merchandise Brokers,
29 Water st., corner Coenties Slip. NEW YORK.
ADVANCES made by FOSTER BROTHERS, [illegible], Ohio,
FOSTER, GWYN, & CO., Memphis, Tenn.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE [illegible] Oxide (perfectly safe and leaves no bad effects) by DR. YATES, 101 Second street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky., STEAM DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.
Having introduced steam in my Laboratory, I will be able to furnish the best quality of Teeth at the following prices: Upper or lower sets of Teeth $[illegible]. Teeth [illegible] gold and silver proportionately low. Teeth filled with silver [illegible]. Teeth extracted without pain (new process) for 50 cents. All work warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge. Call and examine specimens.

U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE.
J. MONKS & COBB,
287 Main street, LOUISVILLE, KY.
OUR STORE-HOUSE HAVING BEEN ACCEPTED by the Secretary of the Treasury, we are now prepared to furnish first-class Storage for BONDED WHISKY, and consignments of same are solicited.
Cash paid for NEW COPPER WHISKY in bond.

10,000 Pounds Black Tea for Sale.
OFFICE SUBSISTING COMMISSARY, NASHVILLE, TENN., May [illegible] 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) FOR THE purchase of [illegible] pounds Black Tea, will be received at [illegible] Saturday, June 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.
The Tea will be sold [illegible] required by bidders [illegible] and examined at any time during business hours [illegible].
No proposal for less than [illegible] pounds will be considered. [illegible] deposit of [illegible] per cent required from the [illegible] bidder [illegible].
The Tea will be reweighed and tared at the original [illegible].
Proposals to be [illegible] "Proposals for purchasing Tea," and addressed to the undersigned
M. P. SMALL,
Bvt. Col. and C. S.

To Oil Refiners and Others.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of the Overton County Tennessee Oil and Mining Company, at Nashville, Tenn., up to Monday [illegible] for the erection and [illegible] of [illegible] barrels of oil per day. [illegible] to be furnished by the company. For further particulars apply at the office of the [illegible], Nashville, Tenn.
CHARLES H. IRVIN,
Sup't O. C. T. O. & M. Co

Notice to Builders and Contractors.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the undersigned [illegible] o'clock P. M. Monday, June [illegible] for the [illegible] State [illegible] building the work necessary [illegible] at the [illegible] corner of Court and [illegible] streets. The [illegible]
STANCLIFF & VOGDES, Architects,
[illegible] Louisville, Ky.

Dental Notice.
PRICES REDUCED.
STONE & STANTON, LONG ESTABLISHED well known, and reliable Dentists, [illegible] of the new and beautiful ARTIFICIAL TEETH, without seams or crevices [illegible] strength and durability [illegible]. Also superior Vulcanite Rubber [illegible].

Colman's English Mustard.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED [illegible] DIRECT from London [illegible] Colman's [illegible] Mustard, in 4 and [illegible] lb. tins, also in [illegible] and [illegible] for sale low.
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
[illegible] Main st.

Fine Olive Oil.
ALEX. FOURNIER'S HUILE D'OLIVE VIERGE, in [illegible] for sale by
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
No. [illegible] Main st.

Window-Glass.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BEST BRANDS for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
No. [illegible] Main st.

Removal—Blacksmithing.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP from the corner of Main and Brook streets to the east side of Brook street, a short distance north of Main, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, and fill all orders for horse-shoeing [illegible].
WM. MURRAY.

Virginia Tobacco.
50 BOXES [illegible] SON'S FINE VIRGINIA [illegible] to be sold at a [illegible]
PORTER, FAIRFAX, & CO.,
[illegible] Main street.

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, &c
In great variety at
R. E. MILES',
[illegible] MAIN STREET,
Between Second and Third streets,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HORSE HEAD.

Osnaburgs and Cotton Yarns
[illegible]

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN ACRES OF GROUND one square south of Bank street, in Portland, will be sold cheap for cash.
m30 d6 SHAFFER & CO., 101½ Third st.

FOR SALE—2 COMFORTABLE SMALL DWELLING-HOUSES on English street, near Kentucky street, newly fitted up and in good order. Cheap for cash or on short time. Apply to HENNING & SPEED
Or, Mrs MARY L. RIDDLE, on the premises.
m30 d6*

FOR SALE A NEAT AND SUBSTANTIAL TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, situated on the north side of Washington, between Clay and Shelby streets. It contains eleven rooms, two-story brick stable, carriage house, and out buildings attached. The property is located on high ground, healthy, quiet neighborhood, and presents a fine opportunity to those wanting to buy a desirable city residence. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, on the premises.
m30 d4 WM. S. DAVIS.

FOR RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARDING—ONE large front room, unfurnished; one large back room, opening on a pleasant gallery, furnished. Call at 178 Green street, between Fifth and Center. m29 d6

FOR SALE—FARM—A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES, in Scott county, Indiana, 1½ miles from Vienna Station, Jeffersonville Railroad; sixty acres cleared and well fenced; about 150 good apple trees, some peaches, plums, and quinces, all bearing fruit, a good well, a two-story House, bowed log, weatherboarded [illegible] and papered, two rooms [illegible] and large log kitchen, with [illegible] extending to house; which can be bought at a reasonable price, or exchanged for improved city property. Apply to PHIL. T. GERMAN, No. 1[illegible] Third street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Kentucky.
m30 d

FOR SALE—A LOT [illegible] FEET FRONT BY 1[illegible] deep, on First street, between [illegible] and Weissinger streets. Apply to HOGAN & PEIL,
m29 d6 ?8 Fourth st.

FOR SALE—THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS is directed to the following list of property, embracing some of the choicest Building Lots in the city of Louisville, from which selections can be made:
[illegible] by [illegible] N W corner of College and Floyd streets.
1?? by 224 N E corner of Jacob and Floyd "
24? by 1?? N W corner of Jacob and Preston "
1?? by ?? N W corner of [illegible] and Preston "
Also about 13 acres of Land, fronting on south side of Broadway street, in Portland.
For particulars and terms apply to THOS. P. JACOB, Trustee,
Southeast corner Market and Third sts., up stairs.
m? d? dtf

FOR SALE—
THE LOUISVILLE ORNAMENTAL IRON-WORKS.
Located in the most suitable part of the city, 93 Green street, opposite the Post-office. On account of not having the required capital to carry on the foundry, I will offer to the public the above works, consisting of horse machinery, tools, and patterns of every description, with stock, leases, orders, and everything that belongs to such a profitable manufacturing business. The above I offer reasonable, and any one can see the works in operation by calling at the above premises, and can see a list of the stock. If the above is not sold by the 8th day of June next, they will be sold on that day, at 11 o'clock, [illegible], and notice is given to those who hold any claims against the above works that they must present them by that time; and special notice is also given to all persons who are indebted to the above works in any way, that they must settle by that time.
m22 d13 L. O. I. W.

FOR RENT—A SUPERB TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT on the east side of First street, between Chestnut and Gray. The house contains [illegible] rooms and bath, wine cellar, smoke-house, stable, carriage-house, cistern, water-works, and gas [illegible] all in complete order. For particulars inquire north side of Jefferson, between Second and Third, of T. T. SUMMERS,
m? d? Real Estate Ag't.

FOR SALE—FARM—Containing [illegible] acres, situated [illegible] miles from Louisville, [illegible] miles from the Salt river turnpike, [illegible] this side of Salt river, in Bullitt county, [illegible] well suited to stock, grain and fruit farm; rich limestone soil, [illegible] acres cleared and under fence, [illegible] good dwelling-house and necessary outbuildings, a good orchard of [illegible] and some valuable timber, such as walnut, oak, poplar and cherry. Will be sold on [illegible] or subdivided in [illegible], or exchanged for city property. G. F. BERGMANN,
m? d? 1? Jefferson st., between Fourth and Fifth.

FOR RENT—THE VERY LARGE, CAPACIOUS STORE-HOUSE on Main street, between First and Brook streets, just vacated by the U. S. Government. Apply to THOS P JACOB,
a26 dtf S. E corner Market and Third, up stairs.

FOR RENT—THE SECOND STORY OVER A. A. [illegible] New Store, Main street, three doors above Third. a14 dtf

FOR SALE—A MODERN-STYLE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, containing eight rooms, in perfect repair and in one of the best locations in the city. Lot [illegible] by [illegible] feet deep. Apply to [illegible] & BARRET,
No. 137 north side Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth sts.
a7 dtf

FOR SALE—A SMALL LOT OF PRIME BLACK LOCUST TIMBER, also about [illegible] Fence Posts, cut 6 feet long, of the same material. Address Drawer No. [illegible], Post-office. m? dtf

WANTED.

WANTED—NAMES—IF YOU WANT TO IMPROVE your writing, and will send us the names [illegible] young men [illegible] acquaintances [illegible] attend a [illegible] College [illegible] copies of our [illegible] BRYANT, STRATTON, & [illegible],
Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A PARTNER—A YOUNG MAN OF [illegible] capital of $[illegible] to [illegible] can hear of [illegible] by addressing P. O. Box 1?? for [illegible], New Albany, Ind.
[Louisville Journal, Courier, and Anzeiger copy and charge Journal office.]

WANTED—AGENTS, FIVE ENERGETIC MEN as Agents in each business. Those who are willing to work can make from $? to $? per day.
m? d? HENRY N. WEBB,
No. ? Fifth street, near Market.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with from 10 to 20 acres of land, on the Bardstown, Brownsboro, or Lexington Turnpike, not more than [illegible] miles from the city, [illegible] Railroad, near Lyndon or [illegible] Station. Address, with particulars, Lock Drawer 9, Louisville P. O. m? d10

WANTED TO BUY—A SMALL COMFORTABLE Brick House, [illegible] Jones College, Brook, [illegible] and Sixth streets. A fair price will be given for one [illegible] suitable [illegible] Address A. B., Journal office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FEW ACRES OF LAND with a comfortable house attached, within ten miles of Louisville. Not particular whether in Kentucky or Indiana across the river. Address J. W., Post-office, Jeffersonville, Ind. m24 d6*

WANTED—AGENTS—MALE AND FEMALE—[illegible] small capital, [illegible] any one can [illegible] per day, on $? to $? capital. Send two stamps for [illegible] and address
C. WAYWELL, Box 4?? Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—
STAVE TIMBER.
[illegible] STAVE BOLTS (any kind of Oak) wanted by the Louisville Cement and Water Power Co., delivered at their Barrel Factory on the Fort and [illegible] bank of the river [illegible] of the Nashville [illegible] Railroad. The highest [illegible].
M. M. KENNER, Pres't,
m? d1m ? Fourth st., Louisville.

WANTED—AGENTS—$? A DAY MADE BY [illegible] Washington, Martha Washington, Lincoln, Mrs Lincoln, [illegible] Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, Farragut, [illegible] John Brown, Palmer, Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Davis, and other popular subjects, and [illegible] the prosperity [illegible] very much below usual value. Agents will do well to send in their orders immediately, as we expect [illegible].
A. T. [illegible], Agent,
m7 d3m Temporarily at ?? Market street.

$75 [illegible] PER MONTH—WANTED EVERY where. Agents, male and female, to [illegible] the Family Sewing [illegible] Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid, and embroider [illegible] Machine cannot be [illegible] second hand [illegible], Louisville [illegible].
[illegible] BLISS & McKATHRON, Gen'l Agts.

$2,500. WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND female to sell the Baker Sewing Machine [illegible] secured by letters patent; [illegible] other [illegible] For particulars, address, with stamp, A. S. Overstreet, No. 15, Oak's Building, Second and Pine streets, St. Louis Missouri. ap? d3m

FOUND.
FOUND—A BLACK MARE, ABOUT 1? [illegible] with a switch tail, was found [illegible] the [illegible] of the 26th inst. The owner can [illegible] by proving property and paying for [illegible] I. at Doyle or J. H. K[illegible], Louisville Hotel.

BOARDING.
BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be furnished with a room and board, the [illegible] in a [illegible] house. Desirable location. References exchanged. Address Box 4?7 Louisville P. O.

BOARDING—FIVE OR SIX SINGLE GENTLEMEN [illegible] good board; also several day boarders. Inquire at No. 1?4, corner Seventh and Walnut. m? d?

BOARDING—I HAVE TAKEN THE LARGE AND commodious house, No. 2[illegible] Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. I have a number of furnished and unfurnished rooms for rent, with board. I can also accommodate a limited number of day boarders. m31 d1* J. F. MERRILL.

OVERTON COUNTY
(Tennessee)
Oil and Mining
COMPANY.
E. L. HOFFMAN, President.
N. SMITH, Treasurer.
CHARLES H. IRVIN, Superintendent.
THIS COMPANY ARE THE OWNERS OF THE "NEWMAN" Well, at Spring Creek, Overton county, Tenn., which is now producing Oil at the rate of 25 [illegible] per day.
Capital Stock - - - - - $400,000,
IN SHARES OF $40 EACH.
Subscriptions will be received for $[illegible] of the above stock at the rate of $? per share on and after Saturday, May 1?, 1866, at the following places:
Office of A. N. JENNISON, Secretary and Treasurer, at Jefferson & Bro's., First and Main streets. Louisville, Ky.
Office of Col. CHARLES H. IRVIN, Nashville, Tenn.,
Office of WINGO, TODD, & CO., Bankers, Nashville, Tenn.

EXCURSION TO CHATTANOOGA.
[illegible]
ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE BETWEEN [illegible] and Nashville and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads for an excursion to Chattanooga, to start in June.
HALF FARE TICKETS
can be purchased at L. & N. R. R. Depot in Louisville, good to Chattanooga on any train on June 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, and good to return on any train on June 9th, 10th, and [illegible]. Excursionists will have ample time to [illegible] the Battle-Fields, and other points of interest in the vicinity of Chattanooga, also the privilege of stopping over at Cave City to [illegible]
MAMMOTH CAVE.
Fare from Louisville to Chattanooga and return $16.
ALBERT FINK,
m25 d?June4 Gen'l Sup't L. & N. R. R.

MILLINERY.
MISSES CLUFF & ELLIS
HAVE JUST OPENED, AT THEIR NEW STAND, on Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, a new and select stock of MILLINERY GOODS, which for cheapness and excellence cannot be surpassed. Special attention given to trimming Hats and Bonnets. The department is in the hands of ladies whose taste and skill cannot be questioned. Feeling assured that we can please in regard to prices and good work, we respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public. m? d13

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD Company have increased their rolling stock, and are now prepared to transport promptly all through freight [illegible] Central Railroad to Corinth, Miss., and all stations on the line of their own road; also to Chattanooga, East Tennessee, Georgia and Virginia, or a [illegible]
[illegible] for receiving and forwarding, drayage only [illegible] to P. M. [illegible]

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Nashville Mail	7:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
*Lebanon Express and Mail	7:35 A. M.	8:00 P. M.
*Bardstown Accommodation	4:30 P. M.	8:35 A. M.
Nashville Express	7:00 P. M.	6:00 A. M.

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago R. R.

Morning Express	6:30 A. M.	5:40 A. M.
Night Express	9:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Express	7:00 A. M.	11:00 P. M.
Express	2:15 P. M.	4:10 P. M.
Express	9:30 P. M.	4:35 A. M.

Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

Morning Express	6:30 A. M.	10:35 A. M.
Evening Express	2:30 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
	5:15 P. M.	6:10 A. M.

*Except Sundays.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 3 A. M.

Interesting Reading Matter on every page of the Journal.

☞We are prepared to do all sorts of job work upon the shortest notice and at the lowest prices. Apply to R. Lynch, in the counting-room. m31 d&f

EDUCATIONAL.—We solicit short, terse, well-written communications from educators and gentlemen or ladies interested in schools and colleges, upon any topics bearing upon the advancement of learning and the improvement of our public and private seminaries, for the educational column of the Journal. We wish to make this column at once interesting and useful. Our educational matters are of vast importance, and reach down to the deepest roots of society.

THE PADUCAH TOBACCO FAIR—*May 25th and 26th.*—This fair, held last week, was a great success, both in point of attendance, tobacco shown, and counties represented. There were over two hundred and fifty hogsheads of tobacco on exhibition, among which were some very fine manufacturing and shipping leaf. The sale continued through Saturday, and the bidding was quite spirited. Buyers were in attendance from Louisville, St. Louis, Evansville, Uniontown, Clarkeville and other places. Mr. A. J. Musselman, of Louisville, and Mr. W. L. Austin, of St. Louis, were present and purchased liberally. Ballard county took seven premiums, Graves county four premiums, and McCracken county four. One firm had over two hundred hogsheads upon exhibition.

The following is the list of premiums awarded:—Best manufacturing leaf, grown by T. W. Lanier, of Ballard county, premium $100 in gold; sold by Settle Bros., at $112 per one hundred pounds; bought by M. C. Woodson, of Paducah. Second best manufacturing, grown by Robert Williams, of McCracken county; sold by Settle Bros; bought by M. C. Woodson at $84. Third best manufacturing, grown by G. M. Woodward, of Ballard county; sold by Settle Bros; bought by M. C. Woodson, at $91. Best shipping leaf, grown by R. D. Burnett, of Graves county; premium $100; sold by Settle Bros; bought by M. Well, of Paducah, at $20. Second best shipping, grown by same; sold by Hale, Watts & Co., at $20. Third best shipping, grown by W. J. Bowles of McCracken county; sold by Hale, Watts & Co., at $17 50. Ten best hogsheads, grown by J. A. McNutt, of Graves county; premium $100; sold by Settle Bros. Second best, grown by W. H. Penn, of Ballard county; sold by Settle Bros. Best five hogsheads, grown by R. R. Wakefield, of Ballard county; premium $100. Second best, grown by L. D. W[illegible], of McCracken county; sold by Settle Bros., at [illegible] round. Third best 5 hogsheads, grown by T. Bowers, of Weakly county, Tenn.; sold by Hale, Watts & Co. Best three hogsheads grown by R. N. Wyatt, of Ballard county; premium $1[illegible]; sold by Settle Bros. Second best three hogsheads, grown by T. L. Massie, of Ballard county; sold by Settle Bros. Third best three hogsheads, grown by R. Williams, of McCracken county; sold by Settle Bros. The ladies' class was awarded to Mrs J. W. Rutherford, of Ballard county; sold by Settle Bros., at $50. Neatest prized hogshead, grown by Amos Smith, of Graves county, sold by Settle Bros., at $20 25.

THE NATIONAL TOBACCO FAIR.—This great event, of so much importance to this, the largest tobacco market in America, and to all growers, buyers and manufacturers, assembles to-day. Between six and seven hundred hogsheads of splendid tobacco will be on exhibition, competing for the liberal premiums, and the tobacco interest of the State will be convened. Sales will take place at the different warehouses in succession. Gentlemen who have come to our city for the purpose of attending the fair, will please report their names at any of the warehouses by 9 o'clock A. M., in order that the committee may be completed. Every facility has been extended by the proprietors of the several warehouses, and they are co-operating earnestly with the State Society to make this the finest tobacco fair ever held in the United States. The city is full of tobacco men, growers, buyers, and sellers, manufacturers and consumers, insuring an immense attendance. The occasion will be one of unusual interest, and much good will ensue from the free interchange of opinion between men from different sections. St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, New York, and the Southern cities all have representatives here, showing the interest that is felt abroad concerning the mighty tobacco trade that naturally centers here. The Board of Trade will of course be present, and the proprietors of the different city hotels, of the St. Charles and Walker's Exchange, and the officers of the different railroads centering here and the different packet and mailboat lines are cordially urged to be present.

☞We understand that Professor Brown, the teacher of elocution in our public schools, is about to leave us. This we much regret. He ought to be retained, if he can be. We learn that he has an offer from Massachusetts and another from Maryland—the best evidence that his services are worth having.

The friends of education tell us that his labors have just begun to tell favorably upon the interests of our schools, not merely upon the improvement in reading of the teachers and pupils, but indirectly in other respects.

Professor Brown, we understand, is a gentleman of culture and energy, and takes great interest in the improvement of our educational institutions. These have not yet advanced to such a state of perfection—though highly creditable—as will justify us in dispensing with any valuable agency in respect to them. To haggle about a few hundred dollars more or less when we have the right man in the right place—not always easy to get—is we submit, penny wise and pound-foolish. If Professor Brown's services can be retained, the interests of our schools require, it seems to us, that they should be.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.—The Court met at ten o'clock. United States vs. four barrels of whisky, for violation of the internal revenue law; this suit was dismissed on payment of costs of suit, and of the tax due the United States on the whisky. United States vs. J. W. Aiken, indicted for distilling without license; continued till next term; defendant gave his personal bond for his appearance. The case of Mariana Montabana, indicted for having in her possession counterfeit currency, will be tried to-day. The Court meets at ten o'clock.

THEATER.—Miss Rachel Johnson appeared last night as Camille in the translation of Dumas's novel of that name. Her conception of the part differs considerably from the common version, we think for the better. The part of Armand Duval was ably sustained by Mr. Macauley, and that of Duval senior by Mr. Keller. We also admired Clarke's Gaston. Miss Johnson will appear to-night in the admirable play of the Belle of the Season.

☞Our fellow townsman G. W. Wicks is in receipt of as fine leaf tobacco as ever grew in Virginia, which he will exhibit at the Tobacco Fair in this city. St. Louis claims the "horns" for having the finest Virginia tobacco, and obtaining the highest prices. We shall be mistaken if our manufacturers are not up to snuff and make St. Louis take her horns in.

THE MARKET-STREET RAILWAY.—This great addition to our public conveniences will be put in regular running order in a day or two. A few trifling changes are necessary in some places, but by the time that they are completed the road will be ready for the convenience of the throng of busy folks that crowd that street.

FAST TIME.—We are indebted to the attentive messengers of the Adams Express Company, and to the kindness of the gentlemanly Agent, Capt. W. R. Jackson, for copies of the New York papers within forty-eight hours after their issue. They came yet damp, never having a chance to dry since they went to press.

SPECIAL TRAIN.—On Saturday night, June 2d, the Atlantic and Great Western railroad company will run a special train through from Cincinnati to New York for the accommodation of the patrons of the turf now assembled at Cincinnati at the races. This is a deserved compliment to the [illegible] of [illegible].

☞Mr. J. W. Hall, of West Point, Hardin county, has left with us three eggs, each with a singular figure, an excrescence, on the big end, raised considerably above the shell. One of the excrescences represents the figure 8. Perhaps the hens are getting scientific and will soon number all their eggs regularly.

COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE.—The National Express and Transportation Company is a new candidate for the favors of the merchants, and presents inducements lower rates and as good [illegible]. Those interested will of course give the National's claims a fair consideration.

FLETCHER'S ROTARY ENGINE.—There is now to be seen at the foundry of Davies & Co., in this city, a small rotary engine of the class recently invented by Matthew Fletcher, and patented to him by the United States. It is a mite of a thing, only six inches in diameter by twelve in length, and yet is driving a 24 inch circular-saw, and cutting up all the lumber that is given to it for that purpose. The little thing differs from the common engine principally in this, that its motion is round and round instead of backward and forward; and it is perfectly marvelous how fast and with what force it makes its revolutions. This engine, we were told, is the same that has been running for six months at the shop of Mr. Fletcher, the inventor; but it shows no marks of wear or friction that might be expected from such power so long exerted with such fearful rapidity in so small a compass.

Having seen this little engine at work, we were induced to pay a visit to a larger one at the mill of Mr. Hahn, on the Third-street road, just beyond the House of Refuge. Here may be seen a rotary engine twelve inches in diameter by eighteen inches in length, driving a sixty-inch circular saw through logs several feet in diameter, and of the most tenacious wood. The whole engine seems to be scarcely a good load for a stout man, and yet, with a pressure of only twenty-five pounds of steam, it is making a five-foot circular saw cut into planks and boards hard logs from two to four feet in diameter. Of course it is doing its work with a great saving of fuel, for no reciprocating engine would drive such a saw through such logs with so little steam. No one can look upon the little giant at work without concluding that it has many advantages over the common reciprocating engine—and that among these advantages are the saving of first cost in putting up the engines, the saving of space for them to work in, and the saving of fuel to run them. And it would seem that it is equally evident that such a rapidity of motion could, in no other way, be attained, and that such a power was to be found in no other engine. It is for mechanics, however, to discover and decant upon the comparative advantages between the rotary and reciprocating engine. It being our purpose only to chronicle the thing as a news item of importance, and to tell our readers how the thing struck us at first sight.

There is nothing in mechanics that has undergone more wonderful and advantageous changes than the steam engine. It has steadily progressed from shapeless inutility to artistic excellence, and yet its progress is onward in the immeasurable field of advancing science. It may be, however, that the rotary character now given the engine by Mr. Fletcher is the last step upon the ascending ladder, the standpoint from which all the usefulness of steam in the wants of the human family may be seen and controlled.

A knowledge of power in steam existed among the ancients, and is therefore as old as civilization. Hero, of Alexandria, a mathematician who flourished 217 years before the birth of Christ, has left a book upon Pneumatics, in which he describes an axis that was made to revolve by blasts of steam from lateral orifices in arms placed at right angles to the axis. We remember of no other mention of the use of steam by any other ancient writer, but this is enough to show that even at that distant day the human mind was thinking of steam and trying to turn its vast powers to use.

From the days of Hero to the beginning of the seventeenth century we know nothing of what the busy mind of man was doing with steam, though it is not probable that during these eighteen centuries inventive genius was entirely idle upon the subject. A French engineer named De Caus, about the year 1600 invented a machine by which water was raised by the pressure of steam confined in a vessel, above the liquid to be elevated; and in 1629 Branca, an Italian philosopher, made a mill move by turning a blast of steam against the vanes. Thus may be seen the progressive steps made in the use of this great motive power.

In the year 1688, Denis Papin, a native of France, was banished from his country, and in his wanderings over the world sought and obtained the professorship of Mathematics in the University of Marburgh. Here he conceived the idea of a motive power from steam by the use of a piston working in a cylinder; but he worked his machine no farther than to make a fire under the cylinder and raise the piston by steam, and then remove the fire for the cylinder to cool, so that the piston might be forced back through the vacuum by the pressure of the atmosphere acting upon the other end. Captain Savery, an Englishman, in 1698 obtained a patent from the British Government for an engine for raising water from mines. It was an oval iron vessel, with a tube reaching down to the water to be raised, and another extending above to where it was to be discharged. His oval vessel was filled with steam from a boiler, and cold water then poured upon it to condense the steam. Thomas Newcomen, an ingenious blacksmith, in 1705, turned his attention to the improvement of the Saver machine, and got rid of pouring cold water upon the external cylinder, by introducing a pipe into the bottom of the cylinder which let in cold water at will to condense the steam.

Such was the progress of the steam-engine when James Watt turned his attention to it and made steam the motive power instead of a mere agent to create a vacuum for the force of the atmosphere to be exerted. To Watt belongs the great discovery of changing the old atmospheric into a steam-engine, and from this simple but magnificent thought have sprung the mighty and numerous uses to which the steam-engine has been turned.

But, from the days of Watt to the present, an important defect has existed in the steam engine. This was the forward and backward motion of the piston-rod. What was wanted was an engine that could move onward and forever without first going forward and then coming backward, and thus moving over dead centers at each successive step. The thing wanted was plain enough to see, but to make it was the difficulty, and wise heads tried for years to accomplish the one thing needful in efforts to make a rotary engine—an engine whose motion should be round and round and forever, instead of backward and forward and at intervals. Many rotary engines were made, but none have succeeded up to this time, unless that recently invented by Matthew Fletcher is a success.

The rotary engine seems to be a success. If it is not a success, we cannot see wherein the failure lies. A little twelve-inch cylinder that a stout man can carry upon his back, or a traveler put into his trunk, is now driving a five-foot circular saw, and open to the inspection and criticism of any one who doubts. [illegible] who doubt the power of the engine to do what the inventor claims, can go and [illegible] and judge for themselves. It is certainly a wonderful invention, and seems destined to bring about as important a revolution in the use of steam as was that of Watt when he converted the atmospheric into a steam engine. We see no reason why the rotary engine should not prove to be as great an improvement upon the reciprocating as was the steam engine of Watt upon the atmospheric engine of Newcomen and his predecessors.

AFFRAY OF JOHN WITHERS—THE LAST OF TERRELL'S ASSOCIATES.—Some weeks since we recorded the forcible rescue of Terrell and Withers, who were jointly indicted for several murders, from the Shelbyville jail. Since that time Terrell, Withers and John Baker, Terrell's uncle, have been together all the time, and have never moved without being heavily armed. We stated the particulars of Terrell's capture and of Baker's death, and now have the satisfaction of recording the arrest of John Withers. On Tuesday evening, between four and six o'clock, Withers entered McLane's flouring mill near Shelbyville, armed with a repeating rifle and two navy revolvers. He entered into conversation with Mr. H. B. Houser, one of the proprietors. Houser in a careless way picked up the rifle, by a motion of the lever, loaded it, turned and presented it full at Withers and ordered him to surrender. After a very brief parley, Withers surrendered and gave up his arms. Mr. Houser then had his horse hitched up, and, after binding Withers, started with him for Shelbyville, where he procured irons for his prisoner, and immediately started for the city, reaching here yesterday evening and lodging Withers safely in jail. Mr. Houser, we believe, was formerly in the army, and, as this important arrest proves, is a brave and fearless man. Too much praise cannot be awarded him for the successful capture of this outlaw and the final dispersion of Terrell and his gang. We hope that our State has seen the last of these desperadoes roaming at large, and that, by the righteous execution the law, we will see them expiate their crimes on the scaffold.

THE FESTIVAL FOR THE WIDOWS' HOME.—To the regret of all, this brilliant entertainment closed last evening. It was universally conceded to have been the most recherche and successful fete which has ever been witnessed in this city. It was the remark of many old habitues of such place that the crowd assembled was the most refined ever collected in the Hall. The ladies who have so earnestly labored during the past year for means with which to erect a Widow's Home have been cheered during the week by liberal donations from some of our private citizens which have enabled the managers to purchase definitely a beautiful building on the Newburg road. The entertainment which closed last evening is but one of a series intended to be [illegible] the bill for the [illegible] which our [illegible] will be duly notified.

NEW PUBLICATIONS FROM JOHN P. MORTON'S.

CHANDOS. A Novel. By Ouida; author of Strathmore, Granville de Vigue, etc.

We cannot say of Chandos what we might say of some of that style of literature—that we cannot read it without becoming wiser and better. The moral of Ouida's novels are too French in their style, but certainly your interest and curiosity will never slacken to the end.

ARMADALE. By Wilkie Collins: author of Woman in White, No Name, etc.

This work has been before the public, as published in Harper's Monthly, in serial form, for the past year or so. It is now laid upon our table, in one complete volume, with elegant illustrations which add so much to the interest of this style of novel. Collins is one of the most popular novelist's of our times. The Boston Transcript says "He has a faculty of coloring the mystery of a plot, exciting terror, pity and curiosity, and other passions, such as belong to few, if any, of his confreres, however much they may excel him in other respects."

DEVOTIONS OF THE AGES, or Collects, Texts and Lyrics Illustrative of the Christian Year—the Offices and Ember-seasons of the Church. By Rev. G. N. Allen.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, held yesterday at the office of R. C. Brinkley, two Directors were elected, and the number filled authorized by the Charter. President.—R. C. Brinkley. Directors—H. B. Edmondson, Geo. D. Prentice, M. J. Wicks, Wm. Dixon. Measures were discussed, involving the speedy completion of the road to Little Rock.—*Memphis Bulletin, May 25.*

We are glad to see this movement. We understand that the portion of the road constructed by the Government during the war for its own uses has been given to the Company. Not much time or money is necessary for the completion of the whole, and, when completed, it will be of inestimable value not only to Arkansas and Tennessee but to other States.

By the way, in 1861 or early in the following year, the Memphis Navy Yard, a property of great value, was mortgaged for the payment of the interest of the bonds of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad Company. We understood during the rebellion that the yard was confiscated by the Federal Government upon the ground of its having been used for rebel purposes. We will thank some of our Memphis friends to tell us whether it has been restored to the city, and, if not, whether it is expected to be restored, and what is the prospect of the redemption of the payment of interest on the railroad bonds for which it was mortgaged.

ROBINSON'S COMBINED CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—The new and elegant two-pole canvas of this great establishment was again well filled yesterday, both afternoon and evening. The various acts were heartily applauded, and the whole entertainment seemed to give complete satisfaction. Nat Austin, as clown, general performer and gymnast, is unrivaled, as he so far excels in each of the lines of business we have named as to distance all competitors. The music of this circus, furnished by Prof. Tom Canham and his splendid band, is another noteworthy feature. Canham's celebrity is the established result of years, and now, wherever he is named, he is recognized as a musician of rare talent. This great combination deserves the liberal patronage our people are bestowing upon it.

ELOCUTIONARY.—We are pleased to learn that Professor M. T. Brown, the admired teacher of elocution, will give an entertainment some time during the coming week at Masonic Temple. We anticipate a rare treat. In connection with the above we may state that it is with regret that we learn that Professor Brown will probably leave our city to accept a position in some Eastern college. We had hoped that our School Board would use the wisdom of securing [illegible] permanently for the schools of our city. He is certainly master of his art, and could, in this field, do a vast amount of good. We hope that Professor Brown's decision to leave us may be reconsidered, and that arrangements may yet be made by which his services as an instructor may be secured for our city schools.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—Some minutes after 2 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in a building on Seventh street, beyond Walnut, occupied as the store of a green grocer. An attache of our office, as he was passing, made the discovery, and promptly gave the alarm. From his opportunities of observation and the impressions forced upon him by the circumstances, but little doubt exists as to its origin. Without question the fire must have been the work of an incendiary interested in its results. The entire building was in flames, and, strange to say, they filled the inside, and had not yet forced their way to the air.

HORSE AND FLORAL FAIR.—Our horse loving and flower-admiring public will not forget that this fair commences on Tuesday next at the Fair Grounds near this city. Over one hundred entries have already been made and it promises to equal if not surpass anything of the kind lately attempted in this vicinity. We will give an abstract of the premium list and of the other noticeable features in a succeeding issue.

SINGULAR WEATHER.—On Tuesday morning there was a slight fall of snow at Jeffersontown, near this city, and on yesterday morning there was a heavy frost. That is a singular phenomenon for June (almost) weather.

QUIET.—Up to a late hour last night the city was quiet and orderly. We heard of no items of interest, nor noticeable arrests.

☞Ladies dressing the hair elaborately, for the evening, will find that Burnett's Cocoaine will keep it in shape for hours.

INQUEST NO. 4[illegible].—Held on the body of a male negro child fully developed, at No. 41[illegible] Green street, near Eleventh, which was found in a privy on the premises. Dr. Ootoloney held a post mortem examination, but was unable to say whether or not the child had been born alive or dead. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above testimony.

J. C. GILL, Coroner.

THE RADICALS KEEP UP A RUNNING SORE.—But for the personal feuds and hates of such men as Sumner, Stevens, Wade and other leaders of public opinion in the Northern States, the unreasoning fanaticism of Wendell Phillips and his school, and the insane lust for office that prevails among the [illegible] the sublime spectacle of a restored Union, moving onward in unbroken harmony, would now be presented to the world. This grand consummation would have been witnessed in less than one year from the close of the war, but for the untoward influences to which we have referred. The world amazed at the immense resources exhibited during the war, and the wonderful display of American energy [illegible] forth, would have [illegible] exhibition of recuperative and conservative force.

Such was the policy dictated by true and enlightened statesmanship, such was the policy contemplated by Mr. Johnson's predecessor in office, under the inspirations and influence of Mr. Seward, who as a statesman enjoyed a world-wide reputation in those days when giants like Clay, Webster and Calhoun flourished, and when men like Thaddeus Stevens, Sumner and Trumbull were only known, if known at all, as fourth or fifth-rate men. Mr. Lincoln's course during the progress of the war, and his address after the surrender of General Lee, made on the occasion of a serenade, show conclusively that such was his policy. We all remember his policy in regard to the State of Louisiana and we will not soon forget how, in his address after Lee's surrender, he declared—"We all agree that the seceded States, so-called, are out of their practical relation with the Union, and that the sole object of the Government, civil and military, in regard to those States, is to again get them into that proper practical relation.

* * * * * * * *

"Finding themselves safely at home, it would be utterly immaterial whether they have ever been abroad. Let us all join in doing those acts necessary to restoring the proper practical relations between these States and the Union," etc.

This precisely is the policy that Mr. Johnson desired and attempted, almost without modification, to carry out. Knowing the North—knowing the South, a man more than any other American statesman of the present epoch, in sympathy with the popular mind; a close student of the Constitution, and thoroughly imbued with the true theory of American institutions, after a calm and careful survey of the whole field of domestic and foreign politics, Mr. Johnson deliberately and wisely resolved the conclusion that, in politics, as in surgery, the most effectual mode of healing the great wound that the war had inflicted on the nation was by that process known as "healing by the first intention." Had his counsels prevailed, in less than one year the process would have been completed, and the nation would now be on its feet. The quacks, however, took the case in hand, and instead of healing the wound they have torn away the bandages, and instead of applying emollients, have applied excitants. They have converted the wound into a running sore that offends the nostrils of the world with its exhalations. They will neither heal it themselves nor allow others to heal it. This is their boasted statesmanship.—*Exchange.*

A SHOWER BATH.—Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, relates the following dialogue which he witnessed recently at Baden Baden in Germany:

At this juncture we were joined by an English party, when the subject matter brought under discussion was bathing. 'I take a cold shower-bath every morning when at home,' said John Bull. 'So do I,' retorted Brother Jonathan. 'Winter and summer?' continued the Englishman. 'My system exactly,' responded the Yankee. 'Is your weather and water cold?' inquired John Bull. 'Right chilly' continued Jonathan. 'How cold?' inquired John. '[illegible] that the water [illegible] freezes as it [illegible] down my back and rattles upon the floor in the shape of hail,' responded the Yankee with the same cunning twinkle of the eye. 'Were you in the next room to me in America,' he continued, 'and could hear me as I am taking my shower-bath in the morning, you would think I was pouring dry beans down my back.' The Englishman shrugged his shoulders as well he might and marveled.

[illegible] of the attractions of the great [illegible] will be a parade, [illegible] to be transported from [illegible] to [illegible].

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

☞The error that occurred in our paper yesterday, in regard to the advertisement of Mr. Al. Burlier, was not made intentionally, however it is all right to-day, as will be seen in our advertising column.

☞Attend the sale of the house and lot on Market street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, this (Thursday) afternoon at 5 o'clock. This is a desirable place house in good order and in an A No. 1 neighborhood. Sale positive, as the owner is about removing to the country. Messrs. S. P. Whaley & Co. are the auctioneers.

☞Helm, Bruce, & Russell, Attorneys at Law, have removed their office to No. 5 Center street, under Willard's Hotel. m31 d1

☞A very fine lot of household furniture will be sold this morning by Mr. C. C. Spencer at a private residence on Jackson street, between Chestnut and Gray, No. 318.

☞Every Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock precisely, the fruits and flowers exhibited in Masonic Temple by the Horticultural Society will be sold. Persons should be in attendance before that hour.

There will be an election of officers next Saturday. m31 d3

☞We would call the attention of buyers of whisky and cigars to the advertisement of the United States Marshal's sale of those articles at his office on Friday morning. m31 d2

☞There is a great deal of cant about which is best, the useful or the beautiful. That only is the best that unites both, as Pennes has done in his Egyptian Lotus Perfume.

For sale by Henry Chambers, Louisville.

WHAT DOCTORS, MINISTERS, AND PROFESSORS THINK OF THEM.—"I recommend their use to public speakers."—*Rev. E. H. Chapin.* "I have never changed my mind respecting "Brown's Bronchial Troches" from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began to think well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* "Great service in subduing hoarseness."—*Rev. Daniel Wise, New York.* "The Troches are a staff of life to me."—*Prof. Edward North, President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.* "A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, etc."—*Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.*

CAVE HILL.—Visitors to the cemetery should bear in mind that our well known friend, Mr. J. B. Williamson, has fitted up, at the terminus of the road, a neat and well arranged refreshment saloon. When those who are delayed in waiting for the cars, or those who have gathered dust on their way up Broadway, may clear their throats with a glass of cool soda-water, plate of ice-cream, or a nice dish of cream and strawberries. The saloon is a great convenience, and the thanks of the public are due to Mr. Williamson for the arrangement. m31d6

MONUMENTS IMPORTED FROM ITALY.—There seems to be a general impression in the minds of those who are interested in the purchase of a tablet or monument, that one of a superior quality can be purchased and at a less price when imported than when the same article is bought here. Now, from what has been told us by those who certainly know, we have no hesitation whatever in saying that this is an erroneous idea. There are just as good workmen in our city as can be found elsewhere, and there are several artists here who, while in the old country had the reputation of being among the best to be found there. And is it not a duty which our citizens owe to themselves to encourage and support home manufacture? In addition to this, we are assured that the same monument which could not be imported for less than one thousand dollars, can be bought here for from six to seven hundred. Surely where there is such a difference in the prices, and when the article is equally as good, it is to the interest of all to supply themselves here. Besides this, those who favor our manufactors here have the advantage of choosing direct from an assorted stock, while, should they order from abroad, they can only select from the design, a way that does not always give satisfaction, to say nothing of the indefinite delay and danger in the transportation.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞"[illegible] *is [illegible] not gained* [illegible] *certain*"—no matter whether such distinction is attained by art, science, politics or trade. There must be, if not great talent employed, much assiduity shown. The reputation enjoyed by H. H. Neal, Agent of the Masonic Temple Clothing and Furnishing Store, is not the offspring of accident, but the natural effect of close and careful attention to business. His model *Clothing* and *Furnishing* establishment is popular with all because the prices are reasonable, the goods of rare excellence, and the employees obliging and attentive. They are receiving daily by express from their manufactory East all the latest styles of summer goods, such as fine dress and business suits, linen goods of all kinds, large stock of boys', youths' and children's clothing; also, all the latest novelties of summer time, scarfs, etc., linen gauze, lisle thread and silk underwear; also, ladies' bon ton collars and cuffs, ladies' and misses' Alexandre kid gloves, and everything in the furnishing line, at Masonic Temple Furnishing Store, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. may28 d6

PITTSBURG, May 10, 1866.

Messrs. H[illegible]:

GENTLEMEN: During a visit to the West last fall, I contracted chills and fever which brought me to my bed, and finally terminated in typhoid fever, and confined me to my room for several months, during which time I was physically so prostrated that I almost despaired of ever recovering my health; having entirely lost my appetite for days, not being able to eat a morsel, added to which I was much distressed with a reeling sensation in my head, and passed many sleepless nights—all from debility caused by my prostrate condition, brought about by the fever. At this stage of my condition a friend recommended me to use your celebrated Stomach Bitters, but being morally opposed to the use of stimulants in any form, I at first declined, but afterward yielded to his persuasion, and, after taking the medicine for several weeks as directed, my appetite returned, and with it I am rapidly regaining my former strength and vigor. My sleep from the loss of which I had suffered so much has never been better than it is now, and the reeling sensation before alluded to has entirely left me. My bowels, which were much constipated and irregular, are now quite natural, and, in fact, I am glad to say that I feel myself a new man, and tender you the testimonial of my appreciation of your valuable preparation in order that others suffering as I have may avail themselves of its virtues, which prevailed, prevented me from enjoying for so long a period. I may also add that my physician, after seeing the beneficial effect your Bitters had on me, recommended that I use them regularly. Yours, very respectfully,

F. POLENE, No. 4 Market street.

☞Any one wishing to go into the ornamental iron manufacturing business is referred to the advertisement, offering for sale one of the oldest established and most [illegible] in the city. There is plenty of profit in the business to any one who can bring sufficient capital to its development. may30 d2

☞Look out for the great opening day of J. M. ARMSTRONG'S *new stock* of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING—[illegible] day of May. Main street, opposite the National. m16 d&f

☞We offer our large wholesale stock of trunks, bags and valises at retail, for thirty days, and will guarantee to sell them less than any other trunk house. We invite our friends to call and see for themselves. We make this offer for thirty days.

J. W. MORRILL & CO.,

220 Main st., one door above Louisville Hotel. m7 dlm

SMOKING ALLOWED at No. 11[illegible], west side of Third, between Market and Jefferson streets, where Messrs. Sheurer & Hoop have fitted up one of the neatest and best arranged cigar stores we have seen for some time. Those who love the weed cannot do better than to call and test some of the choicest cigars and chewing tobacco to be found in the city. We respectfully solicit the patronage of former customers at our old stand on Green street. m29 d6

RIVALRY DEFIED.—A full suit of clothes for $12, at McGill & Mullen's, Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel, where can be found at all times the largest and most complete assortment of gentlemen's, youths' and boy's clothing to be seen in the city, at prices [illegible]. They have just received and will open to-day a large invoice of boy's and youth's clothing, to which they would call the especial attention of the ladies. These goods are all made up in the very newest styles. m29 d[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—Mrs. M. D. Gilchrist respectfully informs her customers and the ladies generally that she has removed to No. 8[illegible] Jefferson street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets, where she will be pleased to exhibit the latest styles of bonnets and hats. Fancy goods kept constantly on hand. my29 d&f

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—We received from the last great auctions in New York a large assortment of lace points, circulars, dress goods &c. which we sell at great bargains.

DINGFELDER & GOLDMAN,

11[illegible] Fourth street, bet. Market and Jefferson.

☞Iron bedsteads and bedding, complete, (cost the United States [illegible]), only [illegible], at the "Government Store," No. 35 Fourth street, between Main and the river. m18 d12

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!! IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND MERCHANTS.

The undersigned being about to quit their business are offering their great and well assorted stock of dry goods, usually kept in a first-class dry goods store, at greatly reduced prices. Any one wishing bargains will call soon, as the stock is to be closed out forthwith. We also offer our store for rent and fixtures for sale.

S. & A. ROSENBAUM,

No. 11[illegible] Market street,

between Third and Fourth.

☞Lace Points from [illegible] at

DINGFELDER & GOLDMAN'S.

☞1[illegible] pieces bleached and brown cottons, from [illegible] to 20c. S. & A. ROSENBAUM,

No. 11[illegible] Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.

AT COST—AT COST.—We have a large assortment of silks, circulars, sacques and basques which we sell at Eastern cost.

m29d6 DINGFELDER & GOLDMAN.

☞100 pieces calicos, fast colors, from 12½c to 15c. S. & A. ROSENBAUM,

No. 118 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth. m29d6

☞A splendid assortment of lace, circulars and shawls at very low prices at

m29d6 DINGFELDER & GOLDMAN'S.

☞Great bargains in silks, foulard silks, grenadines, lawns, Organdies, white goods, hosiery, [illegible] &c., &c. at DINGFELDER & GOLDMAN'S

118 Fourth street, bet. Market and Jefferson. m29d6

☞1[illegible] pieces Dress Goods from [illegible]

S. & A. ROSENBAUM,

No. 11[illegible] Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS.—A large assortment of medical supplies are now arriving from the recent Government sale at [illegible] at [illegible] low [illegible] at the "Government Store," No. 35 Fourth street, between Main and [illegible].

"THE GOVERNMENT STORE," No. 35 Fourth street, between Main and the river, is the principal depot in this city for *great bargains* in Government goods. m18 d12

☞Good shirts for laboring men at $1 per dozen at the "Government Store," No. 35 Fourth street. m18 d12

☞Castile Soap, Cocoa, Corn Starch, Farina, Gelatine, Extract of Coffee, Extract of Beef, Condensed Eggs, &c., together with a very large variety of articles for family use, *all of the very best quality*, at the Government Store, No. 35 Fourth street, between Main and the river. m17 d12

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Theater.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 31

Engagement of RACHEL JOHNSON, supported by MR. B. MACAULEY.

BELLE OF THE SEASON.

Florence Upperton .... Miss Rachel Johnson.
Edwin Hardcastle .... Mr. B. Macauley.

☞Friday Benefit of Miss RACHEL JOHNSON.

☞Saturday RACHEL JOHNSON Matinee.

☞In rehearsal, EAST LYNNE.

JOHN ROBINSON'S GREAT COMBINATION CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE,

JOHN ROBINSON .... Proprietor.

Embodying the enormous Cavalcade of

120 MEN AND 200 HORSES,

WILL EXHIBIT AT LOUISVILLE

(On Lot corner of East and Walnut streets), for FOUR DAYS, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, May 29, 30, and 31, and June 1, commencing on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons and evenings.

This immense Alliance consists of

50 Performers, 5 Original Clowns, 20 Educated Ponies, and 6 Premiere Equestriennes,

A variety of CHOICE ANIMALS from the Jardin Zoological, Paris, and distinct Corps of Voltigeurs, Acrobats, Hippodramatists, Pantomimists, Equerries, &c.

The tout ensemble comprises a more astounding array of the creme de la creme of the Equestrianism than has ever been concentrated in any single enterprise in the world, in proof of which the following are sampled array is presented as

LEADERS of the COMBINATION:

M'LLE JEANNETT ELLSLER, the most daring and graceful Tight-Rope Artiste in the world.

M'LLE FRANCES, the brilliant Wire Equipoist.

MADAMES SEMAN and WILSON, Premiere Equestriennes of La Haute Ecole.

PETITE FRANCES, FAIRY KATE, LE JEUNE LOUISE, and LITTLE ANNIE, a Quartette of beautiful and graceful Sylphs.

MR. BOYD ROBINSON will introduce a novel Act of Equitation with a miniature Elk, which he will ride at full speed, leaping bars, balloons, &c.

THE NONPAREIL LOUIS, a colored boy, the wonder of the Equestrian world, formerly belonged to Jefferson Davis, and was presented to Mr. John Robinson by Mrs. Davis. His great leaping act is a marvel of daring and intrepidity.

MASTER FRANK, the graceful and dashing Lilliputian Rider.

THE GREAT CONRAD BROTHERS, the Champion Gymnasts of the world, a title and a claim which is undisputed by any other professor of the Classic and Herculean Sports.

W. BLAKE, CUTLER, N. HOMER, RINEHART, and MADIGAN, Gymnasts and Voltigeurs.

THE FIVE ORIGINAL CLOWNS,

Messrs. NAT. AUSTIN, LEE POWELL, W. CONRAD, GUNSHAW, and T. COOKE, are each particular Stars in the Motley Profession.

THE GRAND CAVALCADE

On entering the city, at 10½ A. M. on the morning of Tuesday, May 29, will prove an outside feature of surpassing brilliance. The gorgeous GOLDEN SWAN CHARIOT, containing Tom Canham's SILVER CORNET BAND will lead the van, followed by a glittering troupe of mounted Cavaliers in superb gold and silver attire, Fairy Pony Chariots, Trick Horses, and elaborately ornamented dens and vans containing the great Zoological feature of the Combination, consisting of the following rivals: The Performing Elephant Empress (introduced by Johnson), African Lion and Lioness, Ruffled Lemur, Ocelot, Wild Dog of Tartary, Civet, Sacred American Black Faced Goat-bears, Ground Coati, Australian Kangaroo, Alpine Marmot, Zebra, Chetah, Mandrill, Red Monkey, Chimpanzee, White-nose Monkey, Diana Monkey, Great Flamingo, Lyre Bird, Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, Rose Cockatoo, Alexandrian Parakeet, White and Parrot, Goodwit, Cassowaries, Persian Lion, African Leopard, Tiger Cat, Cougar, Tiger, Wild Cat of Australia, Ichneumon, Russian Cinnamon Bear, Grizzly Bear, African Porcupine, Wapiti, Mona, White Eyelid Monkey, Barbary Ape, Marmozet, Aye Gibbon, Urine Hawker, Pelican, Macaw, Blue and Yellow Macaws, Red Macaws, Rosewired Parrakeets, Black-eared Cocoatoos, Golden, Silver, and Chinese Pheasants, Long-billed Curlew.

WILL ALSO PERFORM

At the following places:

SHELBYVILLE, KY., Friday, May 25.
NEWCASTLE, KY., Saturday, May 26.
LAGRANGE, KY., Monday, May 28.
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Saturday, June 2.
NEW ALBANY, IND., Monday, June 4.
[illegible] d11

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Geo. Nest, &c., against C. Roxbrough, &c. } In Chancery, No. 19,7[illegible]4.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISVILLE Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Friday, June 1, 1866, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Auction rooms of S. G. Henry & Co., on Main street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,

BOXES OF LEMONS.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under $20, cash; $20 and over, on a credit of 3 months.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

THOS. A. MORGAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
N. BEALL GANTT,
Louisville, May 2[illegible], 1866—d13 D. M. L. C. C.

Marshal's Sale.

N. B. Anderson, Guardian, against Frances Anderson, &c. } In Chancery, No. 19,799.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISVILLE Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, June 1, 1866, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3, 6 and 12 months, the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A HOUSE AND LOT,

in said city, bounded thus: Beginning at the northwest corner of Grayson and Tenth streets, thence north with Tenth street [illegible], and extending back westwardly [illegible] to West street.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

THOS. A. MORGAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
N. BEALL GANTT,
m[illegible] td D. M. L. C. C.

Marshal's Sale.

Catharine Kthn, &c., against Jos. E. Kthn, &c. } In Chancery, No. 1[illegible],312.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISVILLE Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, June 4, 1866, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND

in said city, described thus: Beginning on the east side of Sixth street [illegible] feet south of the alley which runs in rear of the lots which front on Walnut street, thence with Sixth street southwardly 4[illegible] feet, thence at right angles eastwardly to Center street, thence with Center street northwardly 4[illegible] feet, thence westwardly to the point of beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

THOS. A. MORGAN,
Marshal Lou. Chancery Court.
N. BEALL GANTT,
[illegible] dtd D. M. L. C. C.

Marshal's Sale.

Theo. Metzner, &c., against M. A. C[illegible], &c. } In Chancery, No. 1[illegible].

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISVILLE Chancery Court rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, June 4, 1866, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A HOUSE AND LOT

in said city, bounded thus: Beginning on the south side of Market street 1[illegible] feet east of Tenth street, thence westwardly with Market street [illegible] feet, thence southwardly and parallel with Tenth street [illegible] feet to a public alley, thence with [illegible] feet [illegible] parallel with Tenth street to Market street at the point of beginning. [illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

THOS. A. MORGAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
N. BEALL GANTT,
[illegible] dtd Deputy Marshal.

Marshal's Sale.

J. F. [illegible] vs. Sterling King } In Chancery, No. 1[illegible].

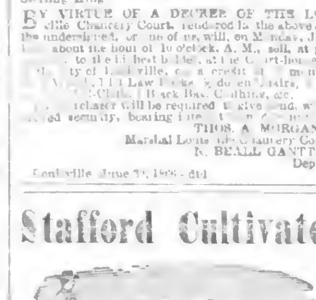
BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISVILLE Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, June 4, [illegible] about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell, at public [illegible] to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, [illegible] city of Louisville, on a credit of [illegible] months, [illegible] Law Books, dozen Chairs, [illegible] Rock-[illegible] Chairs, [illegible] Black Bass Clothing, &c.

[illegible] purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

THOS. A. MORGAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
N. BEALL GANTT,
Deputy.

Louisville June 1, 1866—dtd

Stafford Cultivator.



Improved for 1866.

THE ONLY CULTIVATOR [illegible] ADJUSTABLE. [illegible] Plows [illegible] by hand [illegible]. It has [illegible] a reliable Fender to protect [illegible]. Will throw out [illegible] the corn.

☞Every Machine warranted.

PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.,

m4 [illegible]

Buckeye Dropper.

W[illegible] THE ATTENTION OF THOSE WISH[illegible] to purchase Harvesting Machines to the IMPROVED BUCKEYE as arranged for cutting Grain and Grass. We are offering [illegible] Combined Reaper and Mower, with Hand [illegible], [illegible] Raking Attachment. [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Large Fire in St. Louis, Missouri.

Letter from Com. Vanderbilt.

Orders of Governm't Departments Respecting Funeral of Gen. Scott.

Arrival of the Steamer Peruvian.

Thirty-five Deaths from Cholera.

Twenty-eight More are Sick.

Investigation of Memphis Riots.

The Report of Gen. Stoneman.

Arrival of Fenians in Buffalo.

Toronto Preparing for Them.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

ST. LOUIS, May 30.

The Old School Assembly was called to order at the usual hour.

Dr. Lowerie reported overture No. 2[illegible].

The Committee of Bills and Overtures to whom were referred the petitions and old memorials of Benj. F. Avery, D. McNaughton, Jas. A. Leech and Thos. J. Hackney, ruling Elders in the Walnut street Church, in Louisville, praying for such redress as in the wisdom of the General Assembly may seem just and necessary to redress the grievance of said church, as set forth in said memorial, and petitioners report that they have considered the matter referred to, and would recommend the adoption of the following:

Whereas, On the second day of January last, D. McNaughton, Benj. F. Avery and Jas. A. Leech, were duly elected Ruling Elders of the congregation of said church, and on the 9th day of January, the said D. McNaughton, Benj. F. Avery and Jas. A. Leech, were duly ordained and installed Ruling Elders in said church.

And whereas, the Presbytery of Louisville, after the election of said elders, with the apparent design of discrediting said election, denied to one of their number a seat in said Presbytery, notwithstanding he had been duly elected to represent said church at a meeting of said Presbytery.

And whereas, it is evident that the peace of said church and their congregational rights are in great danger unless this assembly shall interpose its authority; therefore, this General Assembly, by virtue of its authority and obligation to give advice and instruction in all cases submitted to it, does hereby declare the said D. McNaughton, B. F. Avery, and James A. Leech are to be recognized and acknowledged as ruling elders in the said church, and all churches, courts, and persons subject to or under the care of this Assembly are solemnly enjoined to respect and sustain their authority as such.

After various motions and much confusion the recommendation was adopted.

Dr. Kepshall thought it was evident that not one in five members of the Assembly knew the facts in the case. Under the circumstances, if the adoption of the report was pressed he would have to be excused from voting because he did not know the facts nor did the Assembly. He therefore moved to lay the motion to adopt on the table. He agreed to after some further discussion. It was incidentally stated that the facts in the case was disputed, and that the matter was in litigation in the civil courts in Kentucky.

Therefore, Hon. Isaac Jones, of Maryland, mentioned that the Committee on Bills and Overtures had no jurisdiction in the case, and that it could only act in abstract cases or in cases where the facts were undisputed.

Dr. Gurley, chairman of the judicial committee, remarked that the reason his committee had not voted in the case grew out of the circumstance that the records of the Presbytery of Louisville were not before the committee.

Mr. McKnight thought the facts in the case were well known, and had been discussed fully in the Judicial Committee. He believed the Assembly was in a condition to adopt the report.

The Rev. Dr. Smoot inquired if the facts were not that the case was before the Presbytery, and that the question of conflict had not been decided by the Presbytery.

Mr. McKnight remarked that the fact was, the Elders presented themselves before the Presbytery, and were met with the response—"We don't know you."

Dr. Smoot inquired if it was not true that the facts, as they came to the Judicial Committee, came through some newspaper report.

Dr. Krebs—Does the brother say that these reports are untrue?

Dr. Smoot—I deny nothing. I do not deny any statement Dr. Krebs makes of his own knowledge. I ask, however, whether the facts, so far as they came to the Judicial Committee, are not newspaper reports.

Dr. Krebs—I do not know as to that.

Dr. Van Dyke remarked that it was evident that the election of elders in this case was made by members who met in the street in front of the church, and then adjourned to some other place. The allegation was that this election was held in a place not authorized, and that their right to elect was a question now in dispute.

Dr. McAfee hoped the subject would not be recommitted. The Assembly was prepared to act now. The discussion had developed the mode of proceedings of the Louisville Presbytery. He hoped the matter would be disposed of now, before mischief was done to the cause of religion. The facts, he was satisfied, were well understood.

Dr. Shiland moved to lay the motion to recommit on the table. Agreed to.

Rev. R. L. McAfee asked to be excused. Granted.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Bracken gave notice that he would enter a protest, against the Assembly, in the case.

Rev. R. B. Walker, chairman of the Committee on Freedmen, presented the committee's report, which was read, received and docketed.

Rev. H. J. Van Dyke gave notice that at the proper time when the report concerning the freedmen is taken up, he would offer the following as an amendment:

Whereas, The Assembly's Committee on Freedmen by virtue of the authority derived from a military commander of the United States, did take possession of the church edifice belonging to the Second Presbyterian church in South Carolina, and held the same in the name of the Assembly; and, whereas, the grounds upon which the claims of said committee to the control of the aforesaid church property was urged and recognized before the military tribunal, were by the acknowledgment of the Secretary of the committee, a misapprehension of the facts in the case, therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That the Assembly regret the error into which the zeal of the Committee on Freedmen has led them in their instance, and enjoin upon them to do all in their power to rectify said error and prevent the evil consequences it is calculated to produce.

2d. That in the prosecution of the great work of evangelizing the negro population of the southern States this Assembly has no desire, no intention to infringe upon the vested rights of any individual or church in these States, nor in any wise to disparage the wisdom and zeal of those Christian brethren at the South who are engaged in the same great work, and to whose fidelity and success the General Assembly has borne repeated and explicit testimony.

Dr. Breadman, from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, moved that Dr. Wiley be heard at the evening session as a representative from the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Agreed to.

Dr. Waller moved that the Assembly proceed to the election of a Professor in the Northwest Seminary, and to fill the vacancies in the several Boards of the General Assembly immediately after the regular order in the afternoon. Agreed to.

On motion, the unfinished business was called up.

Mr. Harvey Hocke took the floor.

Afternoon Session.—Dr. Wiley, of the Dutch Reformed Presbyterian Church, delivered an address, representing the willingness of that body to unite with this.

The Moderator replied, saying that overtures for a union would be cordially entertained and probably accepted.

Next in order was the filling of vacancies in the Northwest Seminary and several boards of the General Assembly.

The unfinished business was then taken up, Dr. West having the floor, but, there being a great desire to hear Dr. Van Dyke, Dr. West yielded the floor to him.

Dr. Van Dyke spoke at great length, reviewing the acts of the General Assembly for the last five years. He was very bitter against the political tendencies of the Assembly, and said that the Republican party had used its proceedings as campaigns.

He denounced the action of the Assembly in regard to the Louisville Presbytery and toward the whole Southern Church as unkind, ungenerous, and unchristian. He defended the Louisville Presbytery, and said that he would have signed the declaration and testimony had he been a member of that Presbytery.

At the close of his remarks, Dr. G[illegible] a resolution [illegible] a substitute [illegible] that of the Committee [illegible] and of the pending amendment of Dr. Humphreys, that the whole matter be referred to the next General Assembly, and that the signers of the declaration and testimony be [illegible]

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.

George Washington Ewing died in Fort Wayne to-day. He was formerly an Indian trader, and accumulated great wealth.

General Walter C. Hunter was nominated at a Republican Convention held in Columbus to-day, as a candidate for Congress, on the 7th ballot. His competitors were Geo. W. Carr and Col. Ben. Spooner.

The Marshal of the District of Indiana is reported to have made a radical speech in the State.

The Johnson Club held a private meeting to-day, to arrange for a mass meeting, to be held here on the 30th of July.

The Republican State Convention was denounced as packed by radicals.

The Presidents of the Vincennes and Danville Railroad Companies are here, negotiating for the construction of those roads, offering the donations and right of way as bonus.

To the Associated Press.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

SENATE.

Mr. Grimes reported adversely on the petitions for an increase of pay of naval officers.

Mr. Sprague called up the joint resolution for the pay of certain Kentucky home guards called into the United States service to repel a rebel invasion under John Morgan in 1862, which was passed at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Howard called up the reconstruction resolutions.

HOUSE.

Mr. Blaine, from the select committee on the war debt of the loyal States, reported a bill to reimburse the States which have furnished troops to the Union army for advances made and expenses incurred in raising the same.

Mr. Blaine said that after a conference with the members of the committee and the friends of the bill he found no one disposed to consider the bill at this time. He therefore yielded his own judgment and moved that the bill be recommitted to the select committee and the committee be continued as now, with leave to report during the next session.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Blaine, the select committee on war debts was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to reimburse the State of Kentucky for monies expended in furnishing troops, and it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Stevens, from the Select Committee on Military and Postal Railroad, from Washington to New York reported back the bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York, which was recommitted, with a notice by Mr. Stevens, that he would call it up in a week; the bill to promote the connection of a line of railroads between the City of Washington and the Northwest, for national purposes, and the bill to authorize the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad to continue and construct their railroad from Youngstown, Ohio, to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and make it a military and post road, were reported, but the morning hour expired before action could be had upon them.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting reports from General Stoneman concerning the recent riot at Memphis, which was laid on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for restoring the States lately in insurrection to their full political rights.

Mr. Broomall, of Illinois, addressed the House. He supported thoroughly and completely the report of the Reconstruction Committee. The measures were not perhaps all that he or any one desired, but there were a series of measures which he thought would materially aid in securing the largest attainable liberty to all the people of the country.

On motion of Mr. Schenck further consideration of the subject was postponed until next Monday.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the new special order, it being the bill reported by Mr. Schenck from the Committee on Military Affairs, to reduce and establish the pay of officers, and to regulate the pay of soldiers of the army of the United States.

Mr. Schenck detailed at length the object of bill and the operations of the present cumbrous and round-about mode of calculating pay and allowances of officers. He indicated several amendments which he desired to offer to the bill. These amendments were to make the pay of a General $1[illegible],000, and of a Lieutenant-General $10,000; to allow to officers, in lieu of the present longevity rations, ten per centum additional for every five years continued in faithful service. The amendments were incorporated in the bill.

Mr. Farquhar inquired whether the difficulty could not be obviated by allowing rations in kind at distant posts.

Mr. Garfield admitted that this would make a difference, but there was no such provision in the bill.

Mr. Thayer observed that he held it to be manifest that, in this country, covering such a vast extent of territory, the expenses of living most differ widely in different parts of the country, and that inequality had been always remedied here and in other countries by making the Government the purchaser of the necessaries of life, and furnishing them to officers and men as part of their pay. The abolition of that system would work the worst inequality, and common sense and common justice were against the proposed change.

The Speaker requested Mr. Thayer to present the message from the President in regard to the death of Lieutenant-General Scott, when Mr. Schenck expressed the hope that no other business would be done by the House to-day except to concur in the resolution of the Senate directing the two Committees on Military Affairs to report what resolutions will be adopted to manifest its appreciation of the high character, true patriotism, and distinguished public services of Lieutenant General Scott.

The resolution was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the House, out of respect to the memory of Lieutenant General Scott, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

The Secretary of War to-day sent to the House, in compliance with a resolution of that body, the report of Gen. Stoneman, relative to the recent Memphis riot. The latter says that on investigation by the Commission, it appears that there were killed, one white, twenty-four negroes, three of whom were discharged soldiers.

The 3d colored artillery had been stationed at Memphis since its organization, and consequently were not under the best of discipline.

Large numbers of men had, what they call families, living in South Memphis, contiguous to the fort in which the soldiers were stationed.

These soldiers had been used as the instrument to execute the orders of Government agents, such as provost marshal, bureau agents, etc., and consequently had been more or less brought directly in contact with the law breaking portion of the community, and the police, which is far from being composed of the best class of the residents here, but principally of men who consider the negro as his competitor and natural enemy. Many negro soldiers have from time to time been arrested by the police and many of the whites, including some of the police, have been arrested by the negroes, and in both cases these citizens have not unfrequently been harshly treated.

After giving the particulars of the riot, General Stoneman concluded by saying that the rioters were composed of the police firemen, and rabble, with a sprinkling of Yankees, all led on and encouraged by Officer Hunter and most of them under the influence of whisky. It appears, in the evidence before the Commission, that John Creighton, Recorder of the city, made a speech to the rioters, in which he said: "We are not prepared, but let us prepare to clean every negro son of a b---h out of town." Very few paroled Confederates were mixed up with the riots.

NASHVILLE, May 30.

Four soldiers of the 16th regulars in an affray with two policemen who were attempting to arrest them for bathing, furiously stabbed the latter, one of whom, Jack Karnelly, it is thought, will die from his wounds. The other policeman, Pink Daws, is badly, though not dangerously, hurt.

The Court martial in the case of Hiram Herdeson was occupied by witnesses for the prosecution in attempting to impeach the character of one J. H. Dennis, witness for the accused. The testimony was not of a satisfactory nature, and elicited nothing beyond the fact that the witnesses did not believe him to be above suspicion in regard to truth and veracity. Three witnesses were examined, and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

A grand tournament takes place at Clarksville to-morrow. Several steamers leave this city; also, extra trains on the Edgefield and Knoxville Railroad. Seven or eight ex-Confederate Generals will be present.

The Colonial and Immigration Society, which recently received a charter from the Legislature, having for its object the promotion of immigration to Tennessee, was organized yesterday. The following officers were elected:

President—Gen. George H. Thomas. Vice-President—Gen. R. W. Johnston. Secretary—F. R. Cheatham. Treasurer—Anson Nelson.

Hon. Edward Ewing is shortly to publish a legal opinion in regard to the legality of Governor Brownlow's appointing the commissioners rejected by the Senate.

The river is four feet on the shoals, and at a stand.

NEW YORK, May 30.

The steamer Peruvian from Liverpool, with [illegible] passengers, had during the passage 35 from cholera, and there are now 28 sick on board who will be transferred to hospital ships.

The Post's money article says the news by the Persia has given an improved impulse to the trade in gold. The effect is less than was anticipated on Governments for which the investments demanded is very active.

The loan market is easy at 5 per cent, with abundant supply. The stock market shows more animation. Governments are strong and railroad shares active. The principal feature is Erie, which was 57 last evening, the closing price being 6[illegible]. The morning after the Board, New York Central moved up to [illegible]; Erie to 61, Pittsburg to [illegible]. At the one o'clock call the market was rather lower, Erie selling at [illegible]. Later Erie sold at 61½.

MEMPHIS, May 30.

The Congressional Committee have already examined over a hundred witnesses in the riot investigation, and are proceeding vigorously. It will be some days before they will complete their work.

Since the burning of the colored school-house, at the time of the riot, a building of sufficient capacity for the accommodation of four or five hundred scholars has been erected by the Freedman's Bureau, with the name of Phoenix Educational Institute, and was opened to day with a good deal of ceremony. Speeches were made by General Fisk, General Russell, and others.

Arrangements are being made for a grand celebration by the freedmen here of the Federal occupation of the city by the Union troops on the 6th of June.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.

A tornado swept destructively over Jackson, Miss., and injured the State House.

Arrived at Brazos, Texas, the Third Michigan Volunteers, commanded by General Houghton; also General Sturgis and a large number of officers [illegible].

There are but few cases [illegible] at Brownsville [illegible].

[illegible]

NEW YORK, May 30.

The Commercial says: At a meeting of the directors of the Erie railroad this morning, it transpired that the present floating debt of the Company is $1,[illegible],000, or, as otherwise stated, $1,[illegible],000, in addition to which the Company now owes to Mr. Drew $[illegible], a loan which has been but recently contracted with Mr. Drew, under which the Company hypothecated the fourteen thousand shares of common stock returned by Mr. Drew on payment of a portion of his loan, from the proceeds of the sterling loan negotiated by Mr. Pearson, so that Mr. Drew now holds 2[illegible] shares, besides an amount of convertible bonds as collateral for his loan of $2,0[illegible].

The President, Mr. Bardell assured the board that in the event of the earnings of the road continuing to the close of July, equal to what they have been during May, the company would be in a position to pay the dividend upon its stock, although we understand, on good authority, that the road made a clear loss of $[illegible] upon that of April. Whether the supposed dividend is to be considered as payable out of Mr. Drew's loan or from the profits of the road, we are not informed. The public have, however, a very strong opinion that the company is disposed to continue its old policy of borrowing money to pay its dividends.

There would seem to be very good reason for supposing that the enormous sales of Erie stock during the last few days have been made for the purpose of raising money to pay the final installment of the loan to the company. Of course it is to be presumed that the stock sold was that held under the hypothecation.

The Post says, on official authority, there has been no over issue of Erie stock. The company expended for materials and repairs $[illegible] during the past year; to which they add, from construction account $2,500,000, whole indebtedness is $[illegible]. The condition of the road is highly satisfactory. The earnings are $[illegible] a month, and the expenses materially reduced. The company will pay dividends on preferred stock, and hope to do so on common stocks.

The common council to-day adopted resolutions in respect to Gen. Scott. The council adjourned for the same cause.

The offering of California wool this afternoon was fairly attended by dealers, manufacturers, and others from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and adjacent towns. The quality of the wool was not at all desirable. The best quality brought a fair price, but the poor descriptions sold low as a whole. However, the sale was satisfactory and all offered was sold. The price ranged from 7½ to 3[illegible]c cash.

The North Carolina State Convention continued its deliberations yesterday. A resolution to sell the right of the State in certain roads, to responsible parties, was referred to a committee. A resolution, appointing a committee to wait on the President with a view to restoration, was made the special order. There are said to be seventy strong Union men in the Convention and only twenty-nine rebels.

The steamer Columbia arrived to-day, bringing Havana dates to the [illegible].

The small-pox continues at Porto Rico, and has spread to several points, though decreasing at the latter place.

The Bulletin says that President Baez, unable to put down the revolution in St. Domingo, has determined to leave the country. This statement, however, is doubtful, as the revolution is said to be on a small scale.

Great preparations are making for the reception of the new Captain-General.

The circulation of the Chronicle of New York has been suspended in Havana on account of an article against the Censor at Havana. The Cuban subsidy of $500 in gold to the Cronicle, has been suspended also.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.

The storage warehouse of Freeman & Co., on Elm street, between Second and Third, containing 900 bales of cotton, 150 bbls of flour, 1,[illegible] bbls salt and [illegible] bales hay, was burned to night. All the contents were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $[illegible]; insured mainly in Eastern companies. The United States bonded warehouse on Third street, connecting in rear with the bonded warehouse, belonging to the same firm, and containing [illegible] or [illegible] bbls of whisky, was also considerably damaged, but the whisky was saved.

BOSTON, May 30.

Resolutions unanimously passed the Massachusetts Senate and House to day regretting the death of Gen. Scott and warmly eulogistic of his life and eminent public services.

The Legislature adjourned to day sine die.

To the Western Associated Press.

ADDITIONAL BY THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, May 30.

In the House of Lords, on the 18th, the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in response to certain inquiries in regard to foreign affairs, said:

It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the crisis. I can only reply that both official and confidential communications are in progress at this moment, but I can say really, as yet, give them the character of negotiations, but they are going on at this moment, and I hope that they may result in a meeting together of all the powers of Europe, both of those who are neutral and those who are arming. I cannot hold out a hope that it will terminate in peace; but I think a meeting together of all the powers of Europe may give some hope of an amicable issue.

I can only say that no effort on the part of Her Majesty's government will be wanting to bring about such a result. I believe also that this is the truth of the Emperor of the French; but in the present state of the convention to which, as I have heard, I cannot give the name of the negotiation. I think it is inexpedient to say more. The subject of a European Congress for the settlement of the German question gains strength.

According to the Independence Belge of May 18th, the programme for the Congress embraces three proposals, viz: First, That the Schleswig-Holstein question be submitted to the decision of the inhabitants. Second, That the proposal presented by Prussia for a reform of the Federal Constitution be examined in as far as it may relate to the equilibrium of Europe. Third, That Venetia be ceded to Italy for a certain compensation. Italy guaranteeing and pronouncing the temporal sovereignty of the Pope within its present limits, the antagonistic powers to still maintain their armaments during the sitting of the Congress.

France, England and Russia will propose that all the belligerent [illegible] be [illegible] during [illegible], so it is presumed that Prussia will agree, but Austria's adhesion is considered very doubtful.

The following is the letter of Garibaldi, accepting the command of the Italian troops:

COMO, May 11.

I accept with [illegible] the arrangements you have made, and which His Majesty's sanction, with respect to the corps of volunteers. I am thankful for the confidence reposed in me by [illegible], and [illegible] to be my interpreter to the King and express to him my feelings. I hope soon to participate with our glorious army in accomplishing the destinies of the country.

I thank you for the courtesy you have shown me in your communication.

[Signed] GARIBALDI.

An official decree, issued at Florence, states the twenty volunteer battalions will form ten regiments, and will wear Garibaldi red shirts and caps.

The Italian press was prohibited from publishing intelligence of military movements.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 30.

The funeral of Lieutenant General Scott having been appointed to take place on Friday, the 1st day of June proximo, the Custom houses of the United States are, by order of the President, directed to be closed on that day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. The flags of all the revenue cutters will be placed at half mast.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 30, 1866.

The department announces to the navy and marine corps the death of Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, of the United States army. The illustrious soldier departed this life at West Point, N. Y., on the 29th, at 11 o'clock A. M. In honor of the distinguished General, the commandants of the navy yards and stations will [illegible] the [illegible] their [illegible] ensigns to be hoisted at half-mast until sundown and 17 minute guns to be fired at meridian of Friday, June 1st, the day of the funeral, or on the day after. The [illegible] this order [illegible] thereto.

(Signed) GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

The President has [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible].

In respect to the memory of the late Lieut.-Gen. Scott the national colors were displayed at half mast to-day over the Capitol, and the several Executive Departments.

Recent orders given by the different heads of Departments that disbursing officers shall remove all public monies deposited to their credit in national banks to the United States Treasury or Sub Treasuries, [illegible] to the credit of the Treasury.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMIES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.

General Orders No. [illegible].

With profound sorrow the General-in-Chief announces to the army the death at West Point, in the 81st year of his age, of the late commander, Brevet Lieutenant General Winfield Scott. His history is part of the history of our country. It is almost needless to recall to those who have reached man's estate long.

In 1841 Maj. Gen. Scott was assigned to the command of the army. In the spring of 1847 the Mexican war having already begun, he commanded in command-in-chief of the army in Mexico, [illegible] a plan of campaign the success of which was complete as its conception was bold, and which established his reputation as one of the great soldiers of the age. A grateful country [illegible] on him the [illegible] rank of Brevet Lieutenant General as a token of its estimate of his brilliant services. As the river of his life, whether in peace or war, had been devoted to the service of the country he loved so well, so in his age of [illegible] [illegible] him in [illegible] [illegible] reverence and esteem which is all we tender the highest reward a nation can give. Of these commanding [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] that he, his memory will never [illegible] from the minds of those who have ever served him so long. As a testimonial of respect the officers of the army will wear the usual badges of mourning on the left arm. Guns will be fired at each post at intervals of 30 minutes, from sunrise to 10 o'clock P. M. on the day after receipt of the order. Troops will be paraded at [illegible] A. M. and the order read to them after which all labor will cease and flags will be kept at half-mast during the day.

By command of Lieut. Gen. GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.

Special Orders, No. 2[illegible]6.

[illegible]

The following [illegible] detailed to proceed to West Point, New York, to attend the funeral of the late Lieutenant General Scott, Friday, June 1st, 1[illegible] [illegible]

NEW YORK, May 30.

Commodore Vanderbilt, in his letter to the Secretary of State acknowledging the receipt of a memorial gold medal, gives the following interesting account of the presentation of the steamer of that name to the Government:

On the 10th of March, 1862, I received at my residence in this city a letter from the War Department, inquiring if I would undertake to prevent the Confederate steamer Merrimac from coming out of the harbor of Norfolk, and urging my immediate attention as the danger was most imminent and there was no time to be lost. I announced by telegraph that I would go to Washington the next day.

On the morning of the 17th of March I called at the War Department where I saw, for the first time, Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War. He requested me to accompany him to the Executive Mansion, where I was introduced to Mr. Lincoln, to whom I was then personally a stranger. The President asked if I thought I could, with the aid of my steamers, do anything to prevent the Merrimac from getting out of Hampton Roads. I replied to him that it was my opinion that, if the steamer Vanderbilt was there properly manned the Merrimac would not venture to come out or, if she did, the chances were ten to one that the Vanderbilt would destroy her.

Mr. Lincoln asked me to name the sum of money for which I would undertake the service. I replied to him that nothing would induce me to become a speculator upon the Government, and that I would not mention a sum as the value of her charter, but that I would make a gift of her to the Government for the emergency. The President replied: "I accept her." I left him, promising that the Vanderbilt should be at Fortress Monroe, properly equipped, and officered under my direction, with a three or four days at furthest, and she was there within that time. The requisite instrument of transfer was subsequently executed by me and transmitted to the War Department.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

Tarascon, Capt. Lusk, 5 P. M. .... Henderson.
Virginia, Capt. Young, 5 P. M. .... New Orleans.
Mary Ament, Capt. Liter, 5 P. M. .... Evansville.
St. Charles, Capt. Martin, 12 M. .... Cincinnati.
C. T. Dumont, Capt. Whitten, 12 M. .... Cincinnati.
Gen. Buell, Capt. Crider, 4 P. M. .... Cincinnati.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

J. T. McCombs, Henderson. Melnotte, Cincinnati.
Bermuda, [illegible] River. [illegible], [illegible] River.
Mercury, Nashville. Wild Wagoner, Cin.
Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati. Major Anderson, Cin.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

J. T. McCombs, Henderson. Liberty No. 2, Memphis.
Melnotte, New Orleans. Wenonah, Kentucky River.
Wild Wagoner, Cincinnati. Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati.
Major Anderson, Cincinnati.

BOATS IN PORT.

At Portland—Tarascon, Virginia, Chattanooga, Mary Ament, Sandy Valley, Kate and Louisville.

At City Wharf—Hope, Bermuda, Mercury and Pink Varble.

BOATS DUE.

Silver Spray, from New Orleans to Cincinnati.
Talisman, from St. Louis to Cincinnati.
Memphis, from Island No. 74 to Cincinnati.
Messenger, from New Orleans to Pittsburg.
Imperial, from Cincinnati to St. Paul.
Lawrence, from St. Louis to Cincinnati.
Arizona, from New Orleans to Cincinnati.
Havana, from Cincinnati to Nashville.
New York, from Cincinnati to St. Louis.
Naugatuck, from Cincinnati to Memphis.

THE RIVER is falling quite low and still the water recedes. Last evening there was but four and two inches in the canal and two feet two inches in the Indiana chute. The weather has been clear and cool. There have been no business transactions on the wharf, the regular boats leaving with light trips.

THE TARASCON, Captain Lusk, is the regular boat for Henderson and all way-landings, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, offering to passengers the best of accommodations. The "high-headed," as some of her admirers call her, is as famous for speed as she is for the elegance and comfort of her cabin and state-rooms. Captain Lusk is a most accomplished gentleman that will leave nothing undone that will contribute to the comfort of his passengers. Shippers and passengers will remember that the hour is sharp.

THE VIRGINIA, Captain Young, will positively leave this afternoon at 5 o'clock, for New Orleans and all intermediate points. This fine boat is well known to all shippers and rivermen. Her capacious and roomy guards are well fitted to transport all the freight ready to go down the river, while her new and elegantly fitted-up cabin and state-rooms are models of neatness and comfort. Fresh with new paint and new outfitting, clean and comfortable, she offers unusual inducements to passengers. We hope she will have a rousing trip.

THE MARY AMENT, Captain J. Liter, is the regular packet for Evansville and all way landings at 5 o'clock this afternoon. This elegant little sidewheel steamer has everything provided for the comfort of passengers that can be found in any one boat. Neat, clean and fast, admirably officered and of more than local celebrity, she is a deserved favorite with shippers and travelers.

ST. CHARLES FOR CINCINNATI.—The People's Line packet St. Charles, Captain Martin in command, leaves Cincinnati at 12 o'clock M. this day, from the Fourth street landing.

THE GENERAL BUELL, Capt. Crider, is the regular noon boat of the Mail Line for Cincinnati. Regular leaving hour 4 P. M.

THE C. T. DUMONT, Capt. Whitten, is the magnificent passenger and freight steamer for Cincinnati this day, leaving the [illegible] at landing, foot of Third street, at 12 P. M.

FAVORS.—We are indebted to Captain Phil. Lutz of the palatial Liberty No. 2, for favors. We also [illegible] [illegible] that will be found below.

ARRIVAL [illegible].—On Tuesday night as the David White was backing out from the Portland wharf the New Orleans, the Virginia, was [illegible] the [illegible] to the bar which she [illegible]. The New Albany-boat was [illegible] with her nearly all night before she was brought over to the wharf.

[illegible].—There is but [illegible] feet of water below the falls, and the [illegible] is [illegible], proving a serious obstacle to boats entering the canal or stopping at Portland.

PERSONAL.—The Wild Wagoner was detained at [illegible] yesterday and did not arrive until [illegible]. The [illegible] was due to [illegible] by some trifling derangement of her machinery.

The [illegible] will leave [illegible] for New Orleans.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says:

[illegible] New Orleans [illegible] on Tuesday [illegible]

The [illegible] will leave [illegible] o'clock. [illegible]

A [illegible] went down [illegible] [illegible] Liberty [illegible] [illegible] The Arizona is [illegible] on Memphis [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] Cincinnati. [illegible] from [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] Mary [illegible] [illegible] Fulton [illegible] at Island No. 37, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at Island No. 1[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at Hickman and Island No. 1[illegible], passed Norman at Hickman [illegible]. Boats at Cairo—[illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] Leonora at [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] Brown at [illegible] Morning Star at Dog Island [illegible] at Shawneetown. [illegible] at Mount Vernon, passed Argosy at Fayette Bar, met [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] at Newburg. [illegible] Cave City, Mary Ament and [illegible] at [illegible]: Tempest at [illegible]. Arrived at Louisville on Tuesday evening, at 10 o'clock. River [illegible] from [illegible] feet at Shawneetown [illegible].

E. H. J[illegible], Clerk.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

[illegible]
WEDNESDAY, P. M., May 30.

Money is in moderate demand at former rates. The [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

For New Orleans. [illegible]

For New Orleans. VIRGINIA [illegible] Young, Master. [illegible] MOREHEAD & CO. Agents.

For Cairo and New Orleans. VIRGINIA [illegible] Master. [illegible] ERWIN & MENAHER, Agents.

For New Orleans. INDIANA [illegible] Master. Will leave on [illegible] day, the 5th, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to ERWIN & MENAHER, Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. [illegible] Master. [illegible] ERWIN & MENAHER, Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans. P. W. S[illegible] Master. [illegible] ERWIN & MENAHER, Agents.

For New Orleans. P. W. STRADER [illegible] Master. [illegible] at 5 P. M. For freight or passage [illegible] MOREHEAD & Co., Agents.

New Arrangement. PEOPLE'S LINE. Daily for Cincinnati.

THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STEAM [illegible] WILD WAGONER .... H. H. Brown, [illegible] ST. CHARLES .... WATTS, [illegible]

[illegible] J. W. FORSEE, Agent.

Regular Mail Line Packet FOR CINCINNATI

[illegible] UNITED STATES, [illegible]; GEN. LYTLE, [illegible] [illegible] CHAMPION, Agent.

Regular Louisville and Kentucky River Packet Steamer WREN.

[illegible] Master; GEO. M. WOODS, Clerk. [illegible] Frankfort [illegible] Louisville [illegible] [illegible] Freight promptly attended to. [illegible] & CO. Agents.

1865. SPEED, SAFETY, AND COMFORT. 1866.

Regular [illegible] Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, and MEMPHIS PACKET COMPANY.

LIBERTY NO. 2, Captain Sam. Archer. ST. PATRICK, Captain Geo. H. Hart. LACKAWANNA, Capt. W. Whitlow. (And a large new boat building.)

Tri-Weekly Line.

The above first-class steamers [illegible] [illegible] Louisville and Memphis Packet Line [illegible]

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Flour, Grain, etc., Market.

[illegible] May 30—P. M.

[illegible]

New York Flour, Grain, etc., Market.

NEW YORK, May 30—P. M.

[illegible]

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 30—P. M.

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.

[illegible]

MARRIED,

[illegible] by the Rev. Mr. Platt, at [illegible] [illegible] to Miss Mary [illegible].

At the residence of the [illegible] in this city on the [illegible] by the Rev. J. L. McKee, M. [illegible] H[illegible] to Miss [illegible].

The National Tobacco fair opens to-morrow. [illegible] and has been the means of congregating a large number of people [illegible] growers and buyers, from all parts of the country. The receipts of tobacco are very large, [illegible] that there will be a most lively and earnest competition for the highest prizes, the offering of which will exceed three hundred hogsheads of tobacco. The contest for the best manufacturing leaf will be very lively [illegible] with competitors from Virginia, North Carolina and Missouri as well as our own State. The counties of Owen, Hart and Ballard are equally ambitious of carrying off the best prizes, and Owen county will struggle vigorously for the premiums, [illegible] to be on hand. I acknowledged the finest best and richest ever placed on [illegible] exhibition.

Buyers are in the market for provisions and bread-stuffs, with sales of several round lots of prime bacon and clear sides at [illegible], clear ribbed sides at 18½c and clear sides at [illegible] sales [illegible] at [illegible]. Holders of [illegible] firm at full prices, and prime cuts have scarcely advanced on former prices.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Market quiet and unchanged at 30@32c for [illegible] and 17@[illegible]c for rope.

COAL—Best Pittsburg, afloat, at [illegible]. Nut coal [illegible]. Retail sales, 24c delivered, or 30 per load. Pomeroy, to boats [illegible].

COTTON-YARNS.—Firm—as follows per dozen: No. 500 at 30c, No. 600 at 35. No. 700 at 2[illegible], in lots for the assorted numbers. Small sales of single numbers at 1c higher rates.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Apples, green, $[illegible] per bbl, in lots. Apples, dried, [illegible] per lb. Brooms, Shaker, $[illegible]; Louisville make, No. 1, $4, common $[illegible] per doz. Broom corn $[illegible] per ton for choice. Butter, fair [illegible]; choice [illegible]; N. Y. [illegible]. Beeswax, yellow, [illegible] per lb. Beans $1 [illegible] 75 per bushel. Cheese, Western reserve, new, [illegible]; in lots; Hamburg [illegible] per lb, in lots; New York dairy [illegible] per lb. Eggs [illegible] per dozen for fresh packed. Feathers firm at [illegible] per lb for shipping lots. Flaxseed $[illegible] per bushel. Ginseng buying at [illegible] per lb for new and old. Onions in lots, to dealers, none. Potatoes, in lots, range for Northern $[illegible]. Peaches, dried, dull at [illegible] per lb for unpeeled, and [illegible] per lb for peeled.

DOMESTICS—Market steady and firm at [illegible] for standard sheetings, Eastern and Western makes.

FLOUR—Market firm and holders stiff. Sales of 150 bbls superfine at $7 75@[illegible], also 1[illegible] do extra family in lots at $11 50@[illegible] 50, and 20 do A No. 1 at $[illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat is nominal at $1 75@[illegible]. Corn is higher, with sales of [illegible] sacks mixed at [illegible] from store; [illegible] do white at 84c, and [illegible] do at 85c delivered, with small sales at [illegible]. Prime oats are scarce and dearer, with sales of 200 sacks at [illegible] and [illegible] bushels at [illegible], sacks returned.

GROCERIES—Market steady, sales of Rio coffee at [illegible] 28c for fair, [illegible] for prime to choice, common grade [illegible], for Java [illegible]. Sugar is firmer; Island in hhds [illegible] for fair, 14½c for prime. Refined sugar firmer, hard at 17[illegible]. Small sales at 1[illegible] for crushed, powdered and loaf soft-refined C to A coffee sugars, 15½@[illegible]. Rangoon rice [illegible] in hbls. Eastern [illegible] [illegible] molasses scarce at [illegible]; sorghum, [illegible] for good.

HAY—Sales of 50 bales prime timothy from store at $[illegible] per ton.

FRUIT—Sales of lemons at $[illegible] per box; oranges at $[illegible] per box.

POTATOES—Sales of [illegible] bbls Neshannocks at $[illegible] [illegible] good brown at $1 25, with small sales at $4 50 per bbl.

P[illegible]—[illegible] and holders are very firm [illegible] but [illegible] at [illegible] per lb.

PROVISIONS.—There is more firmness in the market for all articles. Sales of [illegible] bbls mess pork at $[illegible] 50, and 25 bbls at $[illegible]. Bacon is more active, with sales of 15 casks shoulders at 14½c, 10 casks clear rib-sides at 18½c, and [illegible] do clear sides at [illegible]. Also, sales of [illegible] tierces Magnolia hams at 2[illegible], and [illegible] do at 2[illegible]c. Lard is firm and in demand, with sales to a dealer of [illegible] tierces prime leaf at [illegible], small lots at [illegible]. Leaf lard in kegs 2[illegible].

WHISKY—Holders are firm with sales of new raw at [illegible], and [illegible] bbls new copper [illegible].

WOOL—Market [illegible] and at [illegible] rates. Sales [illegible] at [illegible] for unwashed, and [illegible] [illegible] choice fleece combing and higher rates.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

EXCITING SCENE AT THE FRENCH HORSE EXHIBITION.—Paris lately had one of the most interesting and exciting exhibitions ever given in France—a great horse show held in the Palace of Industry and witnessed by 8,000 spectators. A correspondent relates the following particulars:

Napoleon gave orders to send from Saumur the twelve best horsemen of that celebrated cavalry school, and the twelve best riding-horses, the twelve best huntsmen, and the twelve most vicious horses in its stables. At the appointed day, the Emperor went to the Palace of Industry, where a sort of box, surmounted by a red velvet canopy, had been built. As soon as he was seated, the horses which had received prizes were shown off before him. The saddle-horses were put through their various gaits, the carriage-horses, dragging breaks, showed their best paces, and then the space was cleared. A door opened. Twelve horsemen entered in single file; they came in an easy gallop. They were a straight-breasted, neat, buttoned up to the chin, adorned with gold signalletes, white buckskin short-breeches, fitting tight as can be, boots reaching above the knee, and cocked hats. Their head was a commandant. They sat easily, finely, and elegantly in their saddles, as they galloped up to the imperial box, in front of which they dressed in line, each holding his position and bearing as they galloped up. As soon as the line was formed, they slowly took off their hats and held them in their hands until the trumpets sounded, which was the signal for the exercises to begin. The moment the first note was heard, the whole twelve wheeled and galloped off, making their horse go through every motion without giving a word of command. They did it all done by the knee and bridle. They galloped, trotted, paced, walked, now describing spirals, then circles, presently forming squares, and-by and-by, putting first the left and then the right foot foremost, going single file, double file, triple file, in platoons of four, five, six, seven, and twelve, returning to single file and respecting the movement; presently then were all mixed as dancers in a quadrille, or they crossed each other in apparently inextricable confusion, and the next moment each was in his right place. Can you imagine a revolving kaleidoscope, in which, instead of a colored cane, there are horses? You have this scene. When it lasted twenty minutes, and the twelve men were at the end of the vast space, they suddenly turned, and urging their horses to the utmost speed, dashed down upon the ring, raising the sand and tan-bark fly as they thundred over the ground, and did not stop until they reached the foot of the imperial box, where they halted and all together, keeping their horses on their haunches. Again the riders gravely and silently took off their hats and held them in their hands until the trumpet announced the close of the first act of the equestrian play, when the horsemen retired 8 abreast in close tenace in the area. As soon as all the famous men-at-arms had disappeared, the horsemen had retired again opened and other reappeared: but they no longer rode the light, dainty, steel, brilliant, warlike, yet peaceful manne and cockades of ribbon near the ears, on which they at first appeared. They rode haughtily during this second act, stout, well knit animals, harnessed with heavy-saddles and bridles, equal to any strain. The second act began with no courtesy to the Emperor; the horses trotted in with a business-like air four abreast, and took the fence at once. The fence was constantly changed from four, it dwindled to three, and so down to one, and up again to two, and then to three, and lower, and higher. With every change of front were incessant the pace of the horses continued to increase until during the last 10 of the 20 minutes allotted the horsemen at the top of their speed, leaping over fence after fence so rapidly they seemed to do nothing but leap. Another and a different change of performance, and once more the horsemen retired. When they came forward again, they were accompanied by the riderless horses of the cavalry school. Their manes were plaited, their tails rolled back and secured to the saddles; all the harness was made of undressed leather. They were like the horses of the wild, ill-natured, ill-tricked horses to be found in France. They came forward neighing, snorting, kicking, rearing, plunging, jumping; at one time this one would run off by itself; no usefulness and value would be infinitely enlarged; and, better than all, the multitudes of young men—who now begin life with the conviction that in order to be respectable members of society, they must be merchants, or lawyers, or doctors, or ministers—combining the learning of the schools with the craft of the workshop, would greatly augment our national wealth, and, demonstrating the true dignity of labor, feed in the consciousness of power. Independent of money, the freedom and content that belong to true manhood.—*Boston Bulletin.*

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FLOOD.—The Southern papers thus far have furnished meagre accounts of the great inundation of the country along the Mississippi river. We find the following in the New Orleans Crescent, gleaned from country papers:

The country on the Mississippi is nearly all inundated. The lands in Carroll, Madison, Tensas, and Concordia, are reported as under water, and now the word reaches us that the great levee near Morganza has given away, and the largest portion of the rich agricultural lands on the Atchafalaya, stretching along that stream, and down almost to the sea coast are embmerged. Several crevasses have also occurred on the east bank of the Mississippi. The plantations on Black river are reported as submerged, and many places on the Ouachita are also under water. Nearly the whole of the land from Vicksburg to Natchez is under water, in many places to the depth of six or seven feet in diameter. The tops of those more lofty support a myriad of pyramids, pendants, each bearing moss, giving reality to Australian Austrian Arcadelee could resort to such measures to support an usurped throne; but the information comes direct and from no good a source that we are obliged to give it credit. This is the grave matter that stands behind Mr. Seward's recent letter, but which is not directly mentioned in it. The people of the United States should know how the case stands, for these proceedings of the French and Austrians are described in the official report.

And while upon one branch of the subject it may be well to refer to another. Strenuous efforts have been made to spread the belief in the country that the yellow fever is at an end, weather, and, as a consequence, every one of our planters whose crops have not disappeared beneath the flood, complain that their prospects are not by any means flattering. They are very much behindhand, and, it is feared, cannot possibly catch up. Everything is grass and weeds, and all pleasant thought of it is clear, but no indications of a permanent break.

The river continues to fall, but we have to no serious evidences not to know the reason.

The tremendous flood that pours in upon the "Fordoche" and "Gross Tete" has already carried with brilliant effect, and the country overflow of last season, throughout that beautiful section of country. We are told the levees along the Fordoche ridge have given way; but the report lacks confirmation. We clearly see proof that these resolute patriots was spreading to such an extent that resort was had to the extraordinary cutting operation and relined thousands of acres of cultivated land, the richest and lowest malefactors, in order to coerce them into compliance.

With such a condition of affairs well authenticated, it is out of all character for the French and Austrian agents to claim that Mexico accepts Maximilian's government. The truth is, that nine in every ten of the people hold no other sentiment toward the usurping government than that of hatred, which would burst out into hostility if they had the means. But they are to a great extent powerless. At the outset of the French intervention the Mexicans assembled an army, but it was a mere aggregation of men, with obsolete arms—old muskets—the command mastered of their own and other governments, made up the entire army on hand. With these the Mexicans made a resolute stand at Puebla; but after a long siege they fell before the finely disciplined and well armed French forces. Then the country was left almost without arms, and such is their condition to-day, or neither Maximilian or the French would be able to stay there.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

DISSOLUTION OF BEING A WOMAN.—Not long since as an article, under the head of a "Misfortune to be pretty," attracted my attention and enlisted my sympathies, for, when the misfortune of being a woman was added, how could I fail to appreciate the difficulties of my sex? I never fancied that I should at all object to being "pretty," but I have learned that to be a woman, and single, is a great misfortune. There is no room, it seems, for any of us in this great city. "Gentlemen and their wives," "single gentlemen," and "gentlemen only," are alone entailed to an abiding place, or to any consideration; and, to use a borrowed phrase, "women are nowhere!" Now, having an innate dread of the strong-minded portion of the sex, I will hesitatingly avow my intention to take the subject in hand and do it justice; yet the feeblest voice might be heard a little distance.

The fact of a pretty woman is, no doubt, one surrounded by trouble; but there is something so sweet and winning in her smile, so graceful in her gesture, that, in the world's way to the nearest heart, and, having stormed the fortress, holds undivided and generally undisputed sway. Nothing is unbecoming, or she invests everything with a charm that is irresistible, and one knows not how to admire her most. But to be plain in feature and form—no matter how lovely in mind and spirit, is indeed a misfortune. The dare which a plain girl was used for her goodness-live only in romance. Now-a-days it is for pecuniary value and outside attraction. Mere fortune does not understand how it can be possible that maidens ever made with their own fair fingers their modest wedding outfit, and grumbles at the necessity of the labor she has to undergo in visiting the modistes. She would be ill-mated at the idea of keeping house with but a single servant. And the young man—whose ears look forward and future and—an heiress. Ah! the world is made for money. As though a cosy little house, with warm, lovelaying hearts to fill it—and

"Two hearts that beat as one!"—

were any fair representation of heaven upon earth. There are a hundred houses, it is true; and Lizzie, whose soft fingers fashion her handsome neighbor's garments, will make the smiling mistress. What though no costly plate mar deck the table! The dainty white napkins and clean china, the graceful curtains and bright carpet, and, may be a cradle in the corner, are welcome enough. How many bright smiles are given birth in that cosy house! How many supremely happy moments are interwoven in the young wife's life that are to her sweet reminiscence of heaven!

How many are there who have no home. Separated by circumstances from all family ties, toiling with weak arm though stout heart, the world which recognizes them only as human beings, with no claim on their sympathy and love on their protection. The long sunny days of life are cheerless enough, and winter's stormy wind—how it pierces them as they were found in the monotonous routine of labor, the loneliness that has kept its cosiness from the early day as twilight shadows fall, dreams to them? And ever present memory of childhood's home, of the sweet home scenes, and—

"Home, sweet home!"

Ah! how many a poor heart has suffered gloriously, a martyr to his country and liberty!

And one—o'er her the myrtle showers
Its locks by ash wines tinged.
She's all my fancy paints her—
The last of their fair band.

"Twas the close of a sultry day! It was a stormy one time of sunset in Italy. What a magnificent scene! A pale emaciated girl lay upon the bed of death. Oh! it was hard to die, far from her home, in this beautiful land where the flowers bloom perennial, and the balmy air comes freshly to the pining soul. Oh! no; her last faint brightness of her dream had faded; her heart was broken. Where ties have been formed on earth—close burning ties—what is more heart-rending and agonizing to the soul than to see that, the loved one is snatched away, and all our love given one by one to the cold, heedless clods, that only spreading their very confusion and abandon. It is, in fact, the confusion of the high and virtuous self-respect and honest pride of the maiden stepping out into a new faith. And these young folks fancy themselves lost in the crowd of all their rights, and it was this object in view that sent them upon the mission with which they were charged. He remarked that it looked as if the Democratic party had not been a permanent, lively, valueless boon, because of the unyielding prejudices which time had imbued.

He advised them to be honest, law-abiding, and industrious, making it their first care to become the responsibles of life, and by economy and prudence to improve their condition. "Bleeding and meat" was the first consideration. One might live in the cabins without clothes, but he could hardly live without eating. In conclusion, he thanked them and bade them adieu.

Bishop Paine, for the Conference, said that the time had arrived to act, to labor; to whom they gave thanks—that the wonder that that more had not been done; but that so much had been done under the Providence of God. That, as a people, they then for the first time shall all law, all sovereign, and looked with confidence for a happy deliverance. He commended the friends to the care and guidance of the Almighty.

Everything was done decently and in order, and the intelligence and dignity with which the colored men of the South conducted their business is favorably as to the intelligent character of the members of the South Carolina Conference of the African M. E. Church.

FUNERAL OF THE LAST NEW ENGLAND BARD.

FUNERAL OF THE LAST NEW ENGLAND BARD.—Yesterday afternoon and Monday, May 21, the funeral solemnities over the remains of Wm. Hutchings, of Penobscot, the last bard of the wars, settler in New England, the last bard of the Revolution, took place. The place in the town in presence of a large concourse of people of that and the neighboring towns, in all but of the midst of the hundreds of the deceased's own family. Veteran soldiers, 11 of them, 11 years 6 months and 28 days of age. He retained his consciousness to the last; patient, calm, unconfounded to the last. He was taken away from the perpetual menace of avalanches, and conducting to the last little couples of stunts peculiar to the regions of Penobscot. It not of the gentlemen who persuades him in the Nasby letters, and it is quite probable that many people would recognize the former as a real creature of the land. The Nasby we have unconditionally intended to have some points of resemblance to the real author of "Nasby," and we think this many admiring readers should be satisfied.

The first of the Nasby letters appeared in April, 1862, but in printed third in the book. In this the "Nasby" Democratic Club first organizes the alarming "inkrees" of negro population at Winpen's Corners, calls upon the "Democrat" to arouse to that place to "hold a mass meetin to take this subjick into consideration," and proposes "the adjishen ov a series ov preambles and resolooshens." The second time of the "Confederate Breamble" has in it the germ of the entire series of the Nasby letters and is printed as follows:

"If Linkin in the event of this insurgenshun, her fellow-traitor, Seward, Secretary, Hatter-Ill, Swampscott, Salem—the extraordinary intolerence of the Legislature in pumlling trials—and the Supreme Judicial Court, and the Governor, in the Governor will establish the fact that law in this State is made and administered to gratify party intolerance rather than to secure impartial justice to all classes of citizens. Boy State—that we have make to force compliance with their will—to sit in judgment upon the propriety of a citizen's opinion, act, or speech—to adjust him guilty of treason, pronounce and affix punishment, and per-petrate any outrage upon him prejudice, equality, "the fun of the thing," and party hate. This is bad reed to sow, and those who scatter it may live to reap dragon's teeth.—*Boston Post, May 21.*

JOHN Q. ADAMS'S MOTHER.—*By One Who Knows.*—Twelve or fifteen years ago, I left Washington three or four weeks during the spring. While at home, I presented myself at the letters of Mr. Adams's mother and read them with exceeding interest. I remember an expression in one of the letters addressed to her son, while yet a boy twelve years of age in Europe; says she, "I would rather see you laid in your grave than you should grow up a profane and graceless boy."

After returning to Washington, I went over and said to Mr. Adams, "I have found out who made you."

"What do you mean?" said he.

I replied, "I have been reading the letters of your mother."

If I had spoken that dear name to some little boy who had been for weeks away from his dear mother, his eye could not have filled more resolutely, or his face glowed more quickly than did the eye and face of that venerable old man when I pronounced the name of his mother. He started up in his peculiar manner, and emphatically said:

"Yes, Mr. Briggs, all that is good in me I owe to my mother."

Oh, what a lesson one was that from this venerable man to his mother, who had to his remembrance all the stages in his manhood! Mother! Mother! Mother! How fervent-eyed little boy is about. Mothers make the first impressions upon their children, and those impressions will be the last to be effaced.

LITTLE THINGS.—The preciousness of little things was never more beautifully expressed than in the following morceau by B F. Taylor:

Little marter-boxes of homes are generally the most happy and cozy; little villages are more cheerful than cities; little farms more than anything we know of; and little fortunes bring the most content, and little hopes the least disappointments.

Little words are the sweetest to hear; little charities fly farthest and stay longest on the wing; little lakes are the quietest, little hearts the richest, and little fires the most chilled. Little books are the most read, and little songs the most loved. And, when nature would make anything especially rare and beautiful, she makes it little—little pearls, little diamonds, little doves.

Every body calls that little that they love best or entitle. We once heard a man speak of his little wife, and we fancied that she was a perfect little form of a wife. We saw her, and she weighed 210, we were surprised. But then it was no wonder he loved her. He could put his wife in his heart and have room for other things beside, and what is she but precious, and what was she but little?

Mirth is large—much is little—is the great source of all that we love best, hope for most and remember the longest.

GOVERNME'T SALES.

Office Assistant Quartermaster,
NASHVILLE, TENN., May 24, 1865.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in my OFFICE, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of June next, at the Northwestern Grade in this city,

FORTY HEAD OF MULES, BORN,

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
By order of A. R. ESTY, Brv. Lt. Col. & Depot Q. M.
E. B. KIRK,
Depot Master and A. Q. M.

m26 d3tJune3

Great Sale of Government Buildings
AT CAMP NELSON AND NICHOLASVILLE, KY.

ON THURSDAY, June 1, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will be sold at public auction, on the premises, all the Buildings now composing Camp Nelson, Ky. Sale to commence about two miles of last Big Hill.

The following Buildings, to-wit: Hospital Buildings, containing fifty-two rooms, thirty-seven fifty feet each; one fifty Sibley Hospital, one fifty Barracks, one fifty Stables, twenty-four feet each; one fifty Stables, twenty-four feet each; one fifty Commissary Building, one fifty Guard-house, one fifty Bakery, one fifty Quartermaster's Office, one fifty Stables, twenty-four feet each; one fifty Mess House.

Also, on Friday, June 2, at the city of Nicholasville, Ky., the following buildings, to-wit:

One fifty Warehouse, fifty feet.
One fifty Quartermaster's Office, fifty feet.
Terms cash.
By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
Brvt. Col. and Assist'd Q. M. Dpt. of Ky.

m24 d3t

Sale of Brown General Hospital.

ON FRIDAY, June 2, 1865, will be sold, at public auction, on the premises, the following Buildings, known as Brown General Hospital, Louisville, Ky.:

1 Ward 150 ft. by 30 ft. 1 Kitchen 150x30
1 " 150 " 30 " 1 Dining-room 150x30
1 " 150 " 30 " 1 Quarters 150x30
1 Bath-room, 24x60 ft. 1 Quarters 75x30
1 Dining-room 150x30 ft. 1 Quarters 75x30
1 Kitchen, 150 ft. long by 30 ft. wide.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms cash, and will be required to remove the buildings.
By order of the Quartermaster-General

J. H. BUTCHER,
Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Captain and A. Q. M.
Louisville, May 22, 1865. m23 d4t

Sale of First-class Government Horses at Jeffersonville, Ind.

ON FRIDAY, THIRTIETH DAY OF JUNE, 1865, will be sold at public auction, at the Government Stables at Jeffersonville, Indiana, one thousand first-class Government horses, more or less.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Animals, out of the choice from among thousands, the Government has selected the best stock for the sum now on hand.

Terms cash in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. H. BUTCHER,
Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Captain and A. Q. M.
Louisville, May 22, 1865. m23 d4t

Office Assistant Quartermaster,
NASHVILLE, TENN., May 17, 1865.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in my OFFICE, on MONDAY, the 29th day of June, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., the property belonging to the Government, at present on hand at the Quartermaster Stores, and which will be unfit for use in the U. S. service, consisting in part of

1 Steam Engine, 60th inch cylinder.
1 Do 30 inch do.
2 Boilers, 42 inch diameter, 26 feet long.
1 Do 42 inch do. 18 feet.
1 Do do. 36 feet.
1 Do do. 20 feet.

4 Upright Press Drills, 1 Lathes' Engine, single head.
1 Lathe Engine, double head. 1 Lathe, 10 feet swing.
1 Bolt Header. 1 Lathe, 8 feet swing.
1 Lathe, 6 feet swing. 1 Bolt Header.
1 Shaping Machine. 1 Grindstone Machine.
1 Screw-stick Machine. 1 Punching Machine.
1 Drilling Machine. 1 Punching and Shearing Machine.
1 Bolt Cutter. 3 Anvils. 1 Vise. 1 Forge.
1 Blacksmith's Bellows, 3 feet Rubber Bellows, &c., &c.

TOOLS.

Also, the following: all kinds of Tools, enough to fill part of a car load.

Hand Saws; 46 Tenon Saws; 338 Steel chisels; 12 Try Squares; 86 Planes, assorted; 845 Augers, assorted; 36 Broad Axes; 36 Hatchets; 36 Adzes; Pincers, Gouges, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Screwdrivers, &c., &c.

MATERIAL.

This list includes all kinds of Material used by the Government, such as Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Sheet Iron, Nails, and Screws, all sizes; Sheet Steel, all sizes; Files, all sizes; Rivets, all sizes; Sheet Iron, assorted; Iron Bars, assorted; Steel Bars, assorted; Iron Pig Lead, &c., &c.

Also, a large lot of all kinds, Finishers' Chests and Blacksmiths' Miscellaneous Articles, &c., &c.

This property is all surplus, not required by the Government, and will be sold as it now lies.

Persons desiring additional information respecting the property will call on Capt. Wm. Hutchings, on Cedar street, below the Capitol.

Terms—Government funds.

Bids to be addressed to Brvt. Lieut. Col. A. M. of each day.

By order of A. R. ESTY, Brvt. Lt. Col. & Depot Q. M.
E. B. KIRK,
Depot Master and A. Q. M.

m26 d3tJune3

Boots and Shoes.

LARGE REDUCTION!

CONTEMPLATING A CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS, we will sell, for the next thirty days, our entire stock of BOOTS AND SHOES at greatly reduced prices for cash. Those wanting will find this a rare chance, as we shall not carry over a single pair of Goods.

D. C. DUNBAUR & CO.,
194 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

m26 d30

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

J. A. ISERT,

SOUTH SIDE MARKET STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third, No. 61, is just in receipt of a splendid assortment of

Boots and Shoes for Spring & Summer,

Also, a choice stock of Ladies' Gaiters and Shoes, and Children's Boots and shoes, from the best Eastern factory. Special attention given to gentlemen's custom work. Repairing done on the shortest notice. Thankful for the liberal support heretofore extended to me, I hope by a continuance of the same to merit a continuance of the favor.

m26 d3m

Fire! Fire! Fire!

$10,000 WORTH OF GENT'S READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, YOUTHS' and BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS and VALISES, &c., all fully damaged by water, will sold RIGHT be sold regardless of price at

SOL. HARRIS',
No. 104 Market street, south side,
Between Third and Fourth.

m24 d3t

HIPPMANN & ELBERT,

BANKERS & BROKERS

29 Broad Street, New York.

MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Particular attention given to the following stocks:

American Express Co.
Adams Express Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co.
United States Express Co.
Merchants Union Express Co.
Southern Express Co.
Government Securities.

Exchange on London, Paris, Frankfort, Berlin, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Vienna, Trieste, Augsburg, Leipsic, Bremen, Breslau, Munich, Cologne, Prague, Leghorn, Milan, Venice, Florence, Naples, Rome, Madrid, Barcelona, Lisbon, Oporto, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Constantinople, Smyrna, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Lima, Mexico, Havana, Matanzas, Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, Manilla, Singapore, Batavia, Rio de Janeiro, &c., &c.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Silver, Coupons, Bank Notes, Foreign Coin, Bullion, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Letters of Credit, Certificates of Deposit, Cable Transfers, Telegraphic Transfers, Mail Transfers, Collections, Loans, Deposits, Commercial Credits, Foreign and Domestic Remittances, Orders for Purchase and Sale of